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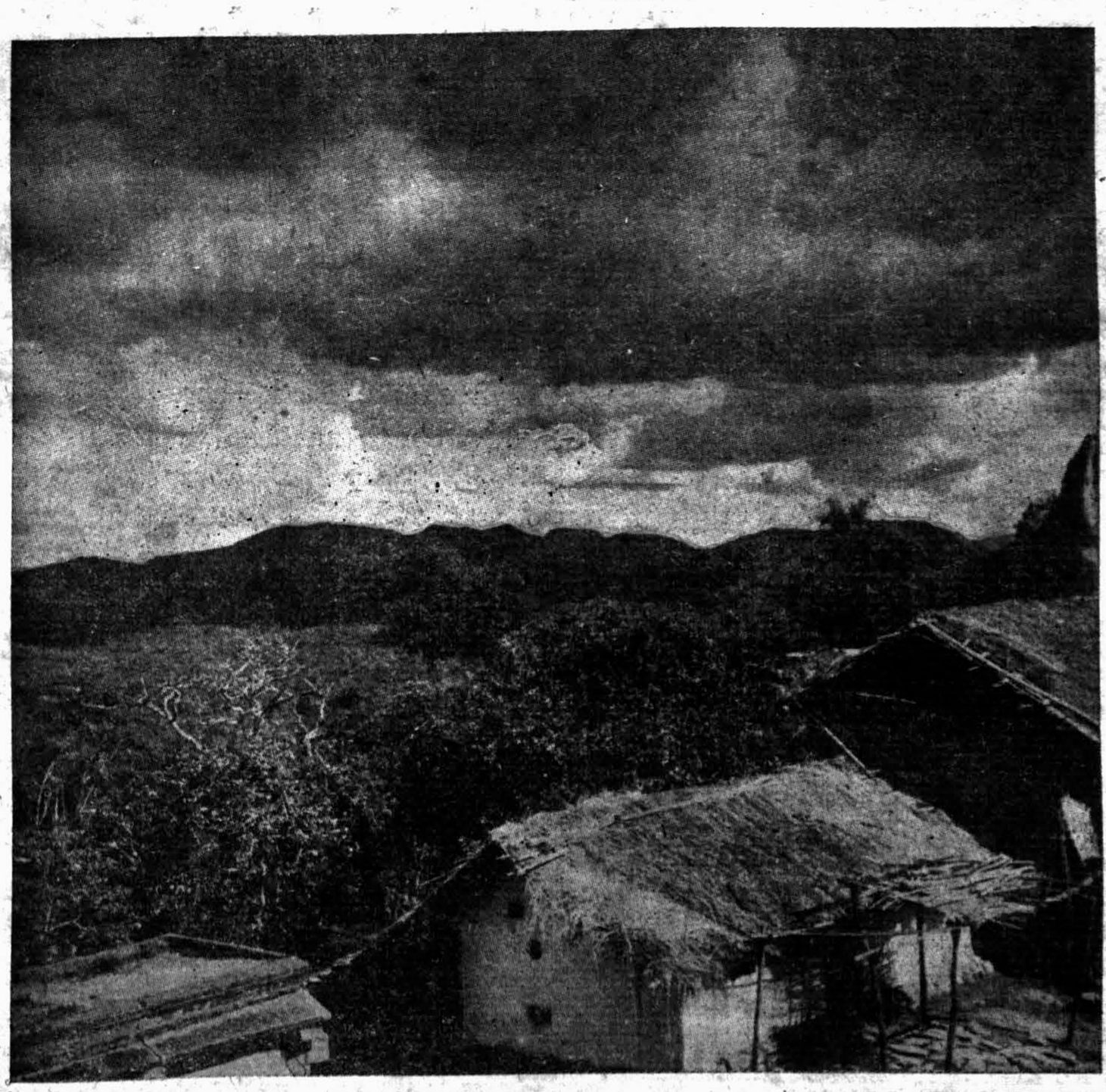

Photo: I. P. F.

Krishnalal Shridharani & His Work In America

(See Page 5)

LALITA'S PASSPORT

Short Story By Amar

Lalita had to read the letter twice, before she could realise its shattering significance. It was a brief but clearly worded communication from her bank, informing her that her account was overdrawn to the extent of ten thousand rupees, and unless this was adjusted within a week, the bank would have to resort to legal procedure. The letter was very courteous; it mentioned tactfully her having ignored several previous intimations of the state of her overdraft, and pointed out that the bank had gone to the utmost extent to accommodate her; it ended with an assurance of assistance in settling her financial commitments, and was signed with an illegible flourish by a faithful Bank Manager.

Unreasonably, Lalita's first reaction was to laugh aloud. Her Bank Manager was apparently more concerned over the shocking state of her finances than she was! "This," she reflected, "is my passport to poverty. And no doubt I deserve it!"

Orphaned at an early age, Lalita Das had been brought up by an old uncle who was her legal guardian until she had attained the age of twenty one. When he handed over to her the large amount of money which her father had left her, Lalita moved into an expensive flat in the City, opened a bank account, and spent three years drawing upon it frequently and extravagantly. She had no near relatives,—save her uncle who was a moralist, and washed his hands of her when she decided to live alone,—but she soon acquired a large circle of friends in the City, at the clubs she joined and in the numerous social activities with which she was associated. Lalita had no innate love for wealth or desire for luxuries, but her sociable, sympathetic nature and highly developed aesthetic sense led her into spending more than she could afford on her fashionable flat, her stylish car, and her smart friends. Never having been entrusted with money or the management of a household until her guardian had transferred the legacy to her, Lalita just "could not be bothered" with budgets or bank-books. She signed cheques very often, read statements from her bank very rarely, and hardly ever devoted more than a passing thought to the future.

But this letter from her Bank Manager,—an elderly individual whom she had met only once, and whose grey hairs and piercing eyes had rather frightened her,—jolted Lalita's mind from its habitual unconcern to an awareness of her precarious position. "I wonder," she mused, sitting on the edge of a table with the letter still in her hand, "how many of my friends would still visit me and invite me to their parties if they knew I was almost a pauper! .... And all those well-dressed young men who tried to flirt with me, or proposed to me,—would they still consider me charming and attractive if I were to show them this letter? Or should I accept one of my suitors, without telling him that I would not have enough cash to pay his petrol bills?"

Lalita slid off the table, threw the letter on it, and jerked back her shoulders. "I have brought this on myself," she acknowledged to her own mind, "and I must accept the consequences. Besides, who knows, this may be a blessing in beggar's disguise. A wealthy girl can never be completely certain that she is admired and loved for her own sake and not for her money. I am glad I did not permit myself to fall a prey to any of those sophisticated young men who judge a girl by the breadth of gold border on her sari."

She looked out of the window at the small park which lay across the road, where little children scampered about and played on the swings in the early morning sunshine. She realised with a wry smile that she had never set foot in that park though she had often motored for miles with her friends in search of sequestered spots for picnics. "May be I shall have to sleep on a bench in the park before long," she said to herself, "so why not at least find out whether the seats are comfortable enough!"

She stepped out of the house and entered the park through a wicket gate and sat on a low stone seat, watching the antics of a couple of toddlers trying to main their balance on the springy grass. Presently she noticed a young man dressed in a white suit approaching her from the opposite side of the park, and when he came to within a few yards from where she sat, he joined his palms in salutation to her. Though she had no idea who he might be, she returned his greeting, for there were many men whom she casually met at social functions, whose faces and names she could not remember for long. The young man came up to her and said, with a rather shy smile, "Perhaps you do not recollect having met me before, Miss Das, but I was introduced to you at Mr. Ramkrishna's party, about six weeks ago. My name is Sudhakar Sharma. I trust I am not intruding on you, or presuming on our slight acquaintance, but ....."

"Not at all, Mr. Sharma," Lalita interrupted with a genial smile, "I am glad to meet you again. Won't you sit down? I was enjoying the sight of these youngsters ramping about, especially those two tiny tots who seem to be so proud of their newly-found legs! I live just across the road, but I must confess this is the first time I have entered this park. Do you also live nearby?"

Sharma hesitated a little, and appeared to be a trifle embarrassed. "Not very near," he answered, "but I usually take a walk in the mornings, before going to my office, and I pass this way sometimes." He changed the subject abruptly. 'You remember, you sang at that party" he said, "a song with a devotional theme. I liked it very much, and the tune haunts me still."

Lalita laughed. "I am afraid the theme was a bit incongruous in that gathering," she said, "but somehow I have never cared very much for the frivolous, sentimental songs which are so popular these days." "I guessed as much," said Sharma, "and I too feel the same way about music."

Lalita found that it was pleasant to converse with this man. He spoke simply and naturally, and he gave the impression that he was sincere in everything he said. He appeared to be on the right side of thirty; his plain features were relieved by the sparkle of intelligence in his eyes, and Lalita liked the little crease that curved round one side of his mouth when he smiled. They chatted for a while on general topics, and Lalita noticed that he did not talk about himself,—a quality she had hardly ever come across in the conversation of the smart young men she knew. He gracefully took his leave of her, saying that it was time for him to go to his office. And Lalita returned to her house, forgetting the two toddlers who had temporarily given up their ambition of progressing on their feet.

Early next morning, Lalita was sitting on the same bench in the park. She told herself that she had come out to enjoy the sunshine and the sight of the children playing on the swings, but every now and then her eyes would wander towards the little gate on the other side of the park. Punctually at the same time as he had come the previous day, Sharma appeared through the gate and, after greeting her, sat by her side on the stone seat, as though it was quite the natural thing to do. And, somehow, she liked his doing so, though it was her instinctive habit to discourage any signs of undue familiarity on the part of her men friends. Their conversation quickly crossed the banalities, and ranged through a variety of subjects: and Lalita discovered that many of Sharma's views on life were similar to her own, though hitherto she had not had the courage or opportunity to translate them into action. Sharma maintained his reticence about his personal affairs, save for a hint that he was a bachelor and that he lived alone in a tiny flat above his office When he left her that morning, it seemed to Lalita that the rest of the day stretched before her like a long and lonely road.

* * * *

Without pre-arrangement, but with a sense of inevitability, Lalita waited for Sharma in the park every morning, and they chatted for an hour which seemed to fly on lightning wings. By the fifth day, they had insensibly begun to address each other by their first names, and Lalita felt as though she had known him all her life. That morning, Sharma spoke for the first time about love.

"Do you believe," he asked her, "that love at first sight is a reliable indication of an affinity between two persons?" She said, "One would have to make sure, first, that it is really love, and not merely infatuation. I suppose, if both the persons felt the same way, there must be something to account for their sudden mutual attraction."

"But that is the difficulty!" exclaimed Sharma, "How is one to know, to be certain, that the other person feels the same way?" He turned to face her, and went on in a low vibrant tone, "Lalita, I am going to tell you something which may either end our brief but beautiful friendship, or transform it into a lifelong and lovelier bond..... I love you. I have loved you since the moment I first saw you at the party,—of which you were literally the life and soul, for the rest of them seemed to have frittered away their lives and sold their souls to vanity and wealth. I had heard that you were wealthy too, but I sensed that you were different. Still, it was a barrier between us, which I could never hope to surmount.....Since that day, I had been visiting this park every morning, on the chance of catching a glimpse of you through the windows of your house. I did not dare to dream of actually meeting you and talking with you, and even now it seems too good to be true that I have experienced those delights. But I cannot go on in this fashion without knowing how you feel towards me,—whether I can hope to have a permanent place in your heart."

Lalita was silent for some moments. Her lips quivered, as she said at last, "Before I answer your question, Sudhakar, it is my duty to tell you something about myself.

You are not the first man to speak to me of love. Others have told me, during the last few years, that they loved me, but I did not feel the same way towards any of them. Besides, there was always the question in my mind, whether they loved *me*,—the real person,—or my outer semblance which was largely artificial, or my riches of which they saw such a lavish display..... You say that my wealth was a barrier to you, which kept you away from me till we met by chance: and I believe you. But, supposing I told you that I am actually poor, on the verge of bankruptcy, what would you say? It is not a mere supposition. It is a fact that I have to see my Bank Manager tomorrow and tell him that I cannot do anything to adjust my overdrawn account. I shall probably have to sell my jewels, my car, my furniture, and everything else..... That is my position, and it is only fair that I should reveal it to you, though nobody knows of it as yet, except my Bank Manager."

Sharma's eyes were shining. He said, "Lalita if I needed any proof that my first judgment of your real nature was correct, you have supplied it now. But it was unnecessary, my dear, though I welcome it. I have known, for over a month, that you are no longer wealthy,—for I am your Bank Manager. Lalita, I ask you,—not out of pity, but out of deep admiration and love,—will you marry me?"

* * * *

Later, as they sat hand in hand, in Lalita's drawing room, Sharma explained the mystery. "I was about to tell you who I was, when I first met you in the park," he said, "but I thought you might feel embarrassed, and I was anxious to know and understand your natural self.... When I saw you at the party, I was employed in another branch of the bank in this City, and therefore I was unaware of your real financial situation. A fortnight later, I took over from the old man who had been in charge of your branch for several years, and I was shocked to see the state of your account. I had to write to you officially, but in between the lines of that formal letter I interspersed my tender feelings towards you, and my sympathy. Did you read between the lines of that letter, Lalita?"

Lalita smiled, and gently pressed his hand. "Do all Bank Managers sign their names illegibly?" She asked: and added, "I thought that letter was my passport to poverty. Now I find that it was my passport to happiness!"

A gay girl and sweet was Lalita and here she was now 24, on the threshold of poverty and bankruptcy, at the very end of her tether.

But why was the letter from the Bank—her passport to poverty—signed with an illegible scrawl?

A farmer had a horse for sale. He wanted £80, but was offered only £50. He refused to sell.

That night the horse died, so he telegraphed the prospective buyer. "Am willing to accept your £50."

Next morning a cheque for £50 came by post, so he sent the horse by rail in the usual way.

Some days later he met the buyer The latter was very affable, so at last, plucking up courage, the farmer said: "What about the horse I sold you?"

"Well," said the buyer, "unfortunately it was dead when it arrived, but I put it up to raffle. I got five men to take tickets at £20 each and gave the winner his money back."

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FRONT LINE SOCIALISTS

LEADERS IN A GREAT STRUGGLE BEING WAGED ACROSS EUROPE

By A Special Correspondent

Below is the second of a series of thumbnail sketches of the leaders who are fighting Social Democracy's battle on what may be described as its main front—the countries that form the politically disputed fringe lying just to the west of the "Iron Curtain". World history in the next few years may be very closely bound up with their careers.

A Giant In Opposition

HANS HEDTOFT, OF DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

When the late Danish Prime Minister, Thorvald Stauning, the bearded grand old man of the Social Democratic party, grew old, he always used to say that he had noted down the name of his successor in his diary. Nobody, however, knew whose name it was until the day in 1939 when Stauning resigned and the Social Democrats unanimously elected Hans Hedtoft as their leader.

Hedtoft was then only 35, but he was already well-known throughout the country. His political career began quite early. At 19 he became secretary of the Social Democratic Youth movement, and was first elected a member of parliament at the age of 31.

When the Germans occupied Denmark in 1940 it was expected that Hedtoft would have to give up his political activity. He was feared and hated by the Germans, but it was not until 1941 that they compelled him to resign from his posts of leader of the Social Democratic Party and member of the working committee of the Co-operative Alliance of Danish Trade Unions.

Underground Work

But Hedtoft was a man of courage and enterprise. He merely removed himself from the centre of the political stage to the wings.

He became particularly active in the summer of 1943, and was mainly responsible for establishing contact between the leading politicians and the resistance movement, there being at the time no central government.

Together with the conservative members of the former government, Hedtoft organized and issued the underground newspaper *Danske Tidende*. He also kept in contact with a "Mr. Jorgen", a British representative who lived in Denmark for some time during the occupation.

Trouble Brewing— For The Nazis!

During the war Hedtoft went to Stockholm for discussions with the Swedish Government. For such a well-known man there was considerable risk in leaving Denmark. But Hedtoft did not lack courage, and to camouflage his journey he travelled with papers indicating that he represented a brewery and was on a business trip.

Back from Sweden he produced a batch of orders for beer, so authentic looking that they completely deceived the German control.

When the Germans capitulated, Hedtoft was an automatic selection for the post of Minister of Labour in the first post-war coalition government, and of course he returned to the leadership of the Social Democratic Party.

His party was returned as the largest single party in last November's elections but without a working majority. Wilhelm Buhl, the venerable Socialist leader who had undertaken the premiership of the "caretaker" coalition, agreed with Hedtoft that it would be better for the Socialists to go into opposition.

Hedtoft is now leader of that opposition against an alliance of right-wing parties led by the Agrarians. He is the dominant figure in Parliament, and gives everyone the impression that Social Democracy will soon renew its former strength in Denmark, and be ready to accept the responsibilities of office.

Political orthodoxy is the strong point of the Danish Socialist Party. It resists Communists infiltration but makes few concessions to reaction. Hedtoft, with his truly Danish blend of romanticism and sound common sense, is just the man to lead it back to power.

RUSSIA'S PAINLESS RECONVERSION

By Benjamin Waife

Of all the countries of the world, Russia alone was able to switch from war to peace, in the industrial field, without a single strike. The author who toured the Soviet after the dawn of peace, relates how Stalin and his associates managed to bring about this painless reconversion of the Russian industry.

Russia's industrial reconversion from war to peace was a painless process without the least social or economic strain. Not a single factory closed down, not even temporarily. No workers were sent away not one lost a day's pay. There was no serious dispute over hours or wages, not to speak of a strike. The factories just kept on running, and before they knew it, they were reconverted.

This will sound like a fairy tale to Americans. That's what I thought here, until I was shown.

Take the Uralski Mashinostroitelni Zavod, a large plant at Sverdlovsk. It produced tanks during the war; its producing railway cars now. It employed 27,000 men and women during the war; it's employing the same number—and practically the same people—now. It did not close down for one day. It did not lay off any workers.

How was it done? By that one magic word that runs the whole show here—Plan.

Planning For Peace

The Uralski Zavod knew long before the end of the war, what it would do after the war. And not only what but how much. Before the Red Army crossed into Germany the Manager of the Uralski Zavod had a blueprint in his desk indicating which shops were to fall out of war work first, the order in which the others were to follow, what a shop having to wait for another would be doing in the meantime—in this case production of irrelevant yet necessary consumer goods; pots and pans were actually produced by waiting shops—and where the raw materials would be coming from.

The plan also provided for the utilization of those workers who would not be needed at their regular jobs in their respective shops during the changeover. Some were assigned to do repairs, renovation, painting and similar chores within the factory or in its yard, or at the various social institutions operated by the factory—club-houses, restaurants, kindergartens, school nurseries.

Then there was always work to be done at the large farm belonging to the factory. The Russian worker, they say, still has one foot on the farm—some close relative or other is still working on Russian soil. The Russian factory, likewise, is directly bound to the soil, raising, a goodly portion of the produce required by its workers. In one way or another, every employee of the Uralski Zavod was kept busy every day of the reconversion period.

The post-war problem of take-home pay had to be faced in Russia as well. During the war years, the Russian worker, like the American, put in long hours. Paid on a piece basis, he was taking home more pay, for the extra hours and also for the speed and efficiency he developed in his patriotic zeal. But immediately the war ended, Soviet industry returned to the pre-war working week. This cut take-home pay by some 30 to 40 per cent.

There was a dual problem: First, what pay to give the worker who, does odd jobs during the reconversion; second, how to maintain his wartime take-home pay with the much shortened hours. The solution was typically Soviet:

Interim Arrangements

For the interim of the reconversion, when a mechanic might be repairing a wooden fence or a machinist ploughing a field, each worker received a weekly wage equal to the sum he took home during wartime. The loss to the plant was not a tremendous one, since the amount of time the worker spent away from his regular job was small. When the worker returned to his permanent peacetime bench, his wartime earnings were maintained by several devices.

With the end of wartime work hours and pay hours—came the end of the war tax which ate up from one-fifth to one-fourth of the worker's wartime pay envelope. This was soon followed by a cut in the price of some essentials. Bread, a major item in the Russian diet, went down in price by 60 per cent; other foods by 40 per cent, cigarettes by 50 per cent. At the same time the per piece pay level was retained giving the worker the full benefit of his acquired speed and technique. As a result, the true earnings of Soviet workers today are higher than in wartime, and will rise appreciably with the promised reduction of prices on other consumer goods.

Russia's reconversion problem was basically a reconstruction problem. Russia's worry is not what to do with the unneeded war plants and expanded factories—there isn't an unneeded piece of machinery in the entire Soviet Union. Her worry is how to equip the extended plants and build new ones—and where to find the trained personnel to run them.

At the Stalin works in Moscow they pride themselves on the fact that their plant was the father of four other plants in various parts of the country. Shops of the factory were evacuated to other regions during the critical period of the war near Moscow. These have now remained in their wartime locations and are growing into complete plants, while those divisions are being built anew at the Moscow works. It will take a lot of equipment to turn one plant into five—that's what keeps Tovarishch Voznesensky, Director of the Gosplan, up so late at night.—Copyright—NANA.

INDIA AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

By Iqbal Singh

India to-day has a unique opportunity of becoming the focus of a great confederation of peace-loving nations stretching from the Mediterranean to the South Seas . . . . It is vitally essential therefore that we should establish closer relations between our neighbours and ourselves.

Geographically, the countries of South-East Asia form an extension of the physical complex of India.

It is to give expression to this basic unity that the term Greater India has been given popular currency. The choice of that term is not, perhaps, a very happy one; since it is conceivable that at some future date, given certain political and economic developments in India and under the influence of geopolitical fantasies, it may be invoked to justify Indian chauvinism. Nevertheless, the term serves to emphasise the very real and tangible bonds between India and her neighbours in South-East Asia.

Nor are these bonds only physical. For nearly two thousand years India has had intimate and continuous political, cultural and commercial relations with Burma, Siam, Malaya, Indonesia and Indo-China. Whatever forces of historical destiny affected the life of the Indian people sooner or later also overtook the peoples of these countries. In more recent memory, it is a matter of profound, though tragic, historical significance that the passing of India under the sway of Western Imperialism was a prelude to the loss by the nations of South-East Asia of their independence.

Definite Alienation

We may, therefore, take it as axiomatic that the future destiny of India is closely linked with the fate of South-East Asia. In spite of this, however, it has to be admitted that common misfortunes during the past hundred years or more have not drawn India into more palpable unity of purpose with her neighbours. On the contrary, this period has been marked by a definite alienation which has tended to obscure the historical ties and natural cultural affinities binding us to the peoples of South-East Asia.

It is true enough that this alienation is largely the direct consequence of the calculated policy of imperialist powers to create among their victims a sense of isolation and introversion. But that is not the whole story. There are also other factors which have helped to set up a barrier of indifference and even misunderstanding across which communication and exchange of ideas with our neighbours has become difficult if not impossible.

What are these factors? In order to answer this question it is permissible to indulge in personal reminiscence. In our work in connection with the efforts of the Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain to establish a common platform with organisations representing other colonial countries, it was our experience that the Africans were the most sympathetic and forthcoming in responding to our call. On the other hand, we found it always difficult to establish effective liaison with organisations representing the freedom movements in the countries of South-East Asia. Even where such liaison was established, we felt that they acted with considerable reticence and reserve.

Illuminating Reply

This was naturally disheartening and at times even exasperating. I asked a Burmese friend closely associated with the freedom movement in Burma a frank explanation of this baffling phenomenon. His reply was illuminating and deserves serious consideration. The peoples of South-East Asia, he explained, have come in contact with only two types of Indians. Firstly, there is the commercial community engaged in petty trade and chiefly interested in making quick fortune. It has seldom if ever identified itself with the interests and aspirations of the indigenous population; in fact, it has always kept itself aloof as a semi-privileged minority without any sense of responsibility.

Secondly, the policy of the British in allowing import of cheap Indian labour into these countries has inevitably set up a certain measure of tension and resentment among the local labour which, because of comparatively low level of political consciousness, regards India labour with hostility, since it appears to constitute a threat to its standards of living. Finally, he added, it has to be remembered that all small nations in this modern age of big-power complex entertain a subconscious fear of being swamped by their bigger neighbours. And this factor, he concluded, is operative in determining the present attitude of the countries of South-East Asia towards India.

Bold Lead Necessary

The situation, of course, is by no means static. During the past few years there have been significant developments in the outlook of the peoples of South-East Asia. It is a part of this reorientation that these peoples today feel a greater kinship with the people of India. Particularly, the work of the I.N.A. during the period of Japanese occupation has helped to dispel some of the old suspicions and inspire confidence in the genuineness of Indian friendship for the nations of South-East Asia. For instance, it is highly significant that, despite the use of Indian troops against the people of Indonesia, there is sufficient sympathy and understanding for India among the responsible leadership for Dr. Sjahrir to make his generous offer of rice to relieve famine in India. One gesture does not make a policy, but it does indicate a new direction of sympathy.

It would, however, be quite unrealistic to expect that India can win the full confidence of her neighbours in South-East Asia without any serious effort no her part. Old fears are not easily uprooted and the need for a positive and systematic approach to the problem of our relations with these countries was never greater than it is to-day. Inevitably, the first requisite is a clear and unequivocal declaration of policy. In its Resolution of August 1942, the Congress has already declared: "The freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to the freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination. Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Dutch Indies, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom."

This definition is specific enough. Yet, in the context of the post-war situation, it would not be superfluous to reiterate it emphatically. What is more, there should be a categorical declaration that India will not be a willing party to any peace settlement which involves the restoration, in overt or disguised form, of colonial regimes in these territories.

Declarations of abstract principles are useful for clarification of our own ideas as well as for indicating our international alignment to the world. But by themselves such declarations are no longer adequate to meet a complex and constantly changing situation. It is, therefore, necessary that the Congress should take the initiative in establishing direct contact with the political leadership in South-East Asia and devising some apparatus which will enable frequent consultation on matters of policy between India and her neighbours.

Unique Opportunity

Undoubtedly, a Free Indian Government, when it comes into being, would take immediate steps to open diplomatic relations with the representatives of the peoples of South-East Asia as well as with the Near and Middle Eastern countries. However, it would be a mistake to postpone all action in this direction till the uncertainties of the Indian political situation are finally resolved. Even during the present interregnum it should be possible to achieve some degree of liaison and explore channels of co-operation. In this connection, the proposed conference of Asiatic countries in India can provide an excellent starting point for the formulation of a common policy and devising an apparatus for joint action.

In considering relations between countries, as in relations between individuals, the appreciation of the subjective, psychological nuances is of paramount importance. It is, therefore, essential that in our dealings with our neighbours we should do nothing that even remotely savours of overbearing superiority or condescension and patronage. It is not merely enough to declare that we regard all these peoples as our equals in every respect, but so to act in all our relations with them as to convince them that we mean what we say.

India to-day has a unique opportunity of becoming the focus of a great confederation of peace-loving nations, stretching from the Mediterranean to the Southern Seas. But historical opportunities are not timeless and cannot be prolonged indefinitely. We shall not be able to realise the present opportunity if we continue to think in terms of the parochialism of the suburban philistines. What is needed is bold and imaginative statesmanship. There is no doubt that such statesmanship exists among our leadership. But will it exert itself? On the answer to that question depends the peace of Asia—and, indeed, the world.

These Magic Rays Could Give You A Tail!

Mysteries Of Cosmic Rays

By Harriman Dickson

Every day Dr. E. P. George descends one hundred feet underneath London and continues his investigation into a scientific mystery which may, in the end, give us more power than atomic energy itself.

The learned doctor is using a disused tunnel on the Holborn-Aldwych underground line, London, for his experiments, but to see him casually descending, with a box about the size of a wireless set, you might imagine he was just another passenger bent on getting home.

In fact he is probing the behaviour of some remarkable rays which are present in Newcastle, Birmingham and London, and, for that matter, Timbuctoo. They are rays which penetrate the ordinary individual at the rate of about seven every second. As you read this they are thrusting through you with the greatest ease, in just the same way that they are thrusting through the 100 feet of earth and registering some fascinating things on Dr. George's instruments.

The Cosmic Secret

They are known in common jargon as cosmic rays, but that tells you nothing. On the other hand, if you want to know the complete story of these rays, then you must begin by pushing out into interstellar space to the cool tune of 100 million light years. From somewhere in the outer places of the universe the rays start on their terrific journey. Nothing seems to stop them in space and it takes a good deal to stop them when they reach the earth.

They go through concrete, flesh and soil. Dr. George is working 100 feet underground and they are very evident there. But if you go down 3,000 feet the rays are still thrusting on although by now they are considerably reduced in numbers.

What do we know about the composition of these rays? We know many things. We know that they are made up of a hitherto unknown type of atomic particle with peculiar properties. First comes their enormous penetrating power. Second their colossal energy. These are superlatives, I know, but they are used with careful consideration of their exact meaning.

The cosmic rays have enormous energy and enormous penetrating power. Yet, luckily for us, they do not harm the human body. A man is bombarded by these rays throughout his lifetime without their having any apparent effect. At least, that that is the normal course of events over every ten thousand years or so

Hey Presto!

You Are Transmuted!

But once every now and again in this vast span of time, the rays may hit a biological bull's-eye and then the fun really begins. For these rays have more remarkable properties than their energy or penetration.

When you break down the first human cell from which the body grows you find that it was originally built up from what are known as genes, and it is the way in which these genes come together which conditions whether a child is blue-eyed, fair-haired, tall or short.

Now in the normal course of events the genes arrange themselves in a pattern which may produce many differences of detail in the child, but none the less produce a normal child to which we have grown accustomed.

The cosmic rays, it is believed, can change all that at one stroke. If, in their headlong career through the earth, they happen to hit the human gen s and completely rearrange them, then the most fantastic things may happen. For instance, hundreds of years ago one of these rays, romping off the straight and narrow path, hit what was then a horse and—hey presto–you had a zebra. The cosmic ray added the bold stripes. In the same way another lucky strike may produce a tail, or a different shaped head or—remotely–a quite new type of human being.

Nebulous Nucleus

Don't be misled by all this. There is precious little chance that when you are wandering down your garden path one Sunday afternoon you will suddenly sprout a tail. No, a biological bulls-eye like this only appears to happen once in many thousands of years, and even then there is an element of doubt about the theory. So far, the theory is backed up by a good deal of sound scientific reason-

(Continued on Page 21)

Krishnalal Shridharani And His Work In U. S.

HE PRESENTED GANDHISM TO AMERICA

BY HILDA WIERUM BOULTER

Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani is returning this month to India after a long stay of twelve years in the United States. He is already well-known in both the countries as an author and speaker, and it can be said that none else has interpreted the Gandhian philosophy to Americans as ably as he has done.

As the writer of this article says: "Heretofore there had been a strong emotional bias and a preponderatingly religious basis for works on Gandhi. Dr. Shridharani's was a new and completely intellectual approach."

Krishnalal Shridharani came to this country in 1934, after having received his education in India entirely in various nationalist schools.

He had also been through the educational process of going to jail as a Civil Resister. And he had already published several books written in Gujerati which had been exceedingly well received by Gujerati-speaking India. He was not, therefore, unaccustomed to success. He had shared in the honors so naturally paid in India to those who have given proof of their nationalism by serving jail sentences. And, although a very young man on his arrival, he was exceedingly mature intellectually.

It was, I think, about two years after his arrival here that a mutual friend brought Krishanalal Shridharani, then working at Columbia for his PH.D. to my house to enjoy a home-cooked Indian dinner. There were several other guests, and after dinner there was much good conversation. I noticed that Shridharani listened attentively, but spoke only when directly addressed, and then in the most restrained and modest fashion. He was really very charming in his shy, quiet manner, and I realized that here was the typical well-brought up young Hindu who in the presence of his elders (though as a matter of fact most of those present were only a few years older than he) would not dream of joining in the conversation unless directly invited to do so.

A Memorable Encounter

A few months later I went to a meeting held at International House, Columbia University, under the auspices of the Hindustan Association. The speakers were Sir Hari Singh Gour and Krishnalal Shridharani. It was not, as I remember it, a formal debate, but it automatically assumed the character of a debate owing to the different positions taken by the two speakers.

I was delighted with Shridharani. He was earnest, serious and convincing. He was perfectly respectful to Sir Hari Singh as an older man, but in the politest possible manner demolished many of his arguments. It was a very good performance for a young man up against an older man of assured position and long experience as a public speaker. I came away with the conviction that young Shridharani was worth watching. I was quite right.

After that I saw Shridharani quiet frequently, but the occasions were purely social. This was because I was completely occupied with work for the India League of America, and Shridharani would never join that organization. He always said when pressed to join the League that he felt he did better by himself, that belonging to an organization would hamper him, and that he was busy on a book.

War Without Violence

The book was "WAR WITHOUT VIOLENCE"—an excellent presentation of the Gandhian theory and of the technique of Civil Disobedience. It seemed that the production of so well-written and so scholarly a book could well excuse the author for refusing to join the India League of America. For this was really the first time that Gandhi, his theories and his technique, had been presented in a completely intellectual manner to the American reading public.

Heretofore there had been a strong emotional bias and a preponderantly religious basis for works on Gandhi. Shridharani's was a new approach. The book was well received, and highly commended in academic circles particularly. Its author, from being a more or less obscure Indian student, became almost overnight a "well-known author". "MY INDIA, MY AMERICA", which soon followed, is an entirely different type of book. It is written in lighter vein, designed very definitely to catch the popular fancy. And it did achieve great popularity.

About this time it was noticeable that as a speaker Dr. Shridharani was subtly changing his style. He became addicted to the use of the paradox, and little by little his speeches were losing their seriousness and assuming a lighter character. It was thought by many that consciously or unconsciously he was being influenced by the witty Dr. Lin Yutang, author of "My Country and My People". I do not know if there is any truth in that idea, but it was an easy change for "Shrid" to make, for he also is exceedingly witty by nature. But his former serious approach seemed to many better suited to his subject.

White-Hot Retort

Dr. Shridharani's third book, "WARNING TO THE WEST," came out just at the time that Nationalist India was the target for a great deal of utterly unfounded criticism in this country. America was failry inundated with propaganda charging Gandhi with being pro-Japanese and the Congress with sabotaging the war-effort. Even where there was sympathy there was also considerable misunderstanding.

It was in this atmosphere that Shridharani poured out his "WARNING TO THE WEST," like a stream of molten metal, white-hot with righteous indignation at the calumnies heaped upon his motherland and her leaders. It had the eloquence of deep feeling and some of the defects of writing done under great emotional strain. I was one of the many who preferred it to "MY INDIA, MY AMERICA". But the critics did not agree with us. However, critics also during war-time were writing under emotional strain!

Dr. Shridharani has written frequently for ASIA, AMERASIA, THE NATION and various other publications here. He is a hard and systematic worker, putting in a certain number of hours each day at his writing. Obviously this has been made easier by his keeping out of organizational work. He is one of those who believe that the individual achievements of Indian Nationalists in America are quite as valuable as organizational work. Whether or not one agrees wholeheartedly with this opinion, it is undoubtedly true that a successful Indian writer in a foreign country is a good advertisement for India in that country.

Lecturer Par Excellence

Dr. Shridharani has done a great deal of lecturing in America. Ordinarily it is the successful writer who is most in demand here as a lecturer. In the case of speakers on India this is only true to a certain extent, as the demand is greater than the supply. This was especially the case during the war years. Even so, the fact that Shridharani had written several books, one of which was in the best-seller class, enormously increased the demand for him as a lecturer.

Women's Clubs are the greatest patrons of lecturers in this country and undoubtedly play an important role in the extra-curricular education of America. But they expect entertainment as well as education. Shridharani in his lighter vein was made to order for the Women's Club audiences and was exceedingly popular with them He has also spoken frequently for the more serious groups, especially the many forums which sprang up like mushrooms during the war, when international affairs so greatly occupied the minds of Americans.

In 1943 the National Committee for India's Freedom was formed, with Dr. Syud Hossain as its chairman and Dr. Anup Singh as its secretary. This, unlike the India League of America, was an exclusively Indian organization, and the founders were very anxious that it should be a truly representative one, numbering among its officers the most prominent Indians here, and having a large membership, to the end that it might worthily represent Nationalist India in the United States capital. (It may be noted in passing that they succeeded admirably in their aim.) Dr. Singh, always a great friend of Shridharani, was finally able to induce him to join the National Committee as a vice-chairman.

Dr. Shridharani has written frequently for the VOICE OF INDIA, monthly magazine published by the Committee, and has appeared at all its big meetings in Washington. Dr. Shridharani attended the San Francisco Conference as representative of several Indian newspapers. While there he spoke at the various meetings held to present Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, and as an officer of the Committee was host jointly with Dr. Hossain and Dr. Singh at several receptions and tea-parties given for Mrs. Pandit. On these social occasions Dr. Shridharani's cheerful personality and witty conversation are great assets. Since Dr. Hossain's departure for India Dr. Shridharani has been Acting Chairman of the Committee, a position which he has filled very effectively.

Popular With Socialites

For the past two years Shridharani has been on the staff of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University. But it is through his lecturing, and even more through his writing, that Shridharani has made a very important contribution to the cause of India. There are many Americans who owe their acquaintance with India entirely to the writings of Shridharani. He has awakened the interest of people by the liveliness of his style. World public opinion is a great force: but it must be created. The creation of a favorable world-opinion for India is the task of all the Indian Nationalist writers and speakers living and working in the United States. Certainly Krishnalal Shridharani has done more than his fair share in that work.

"Shrid" is very popular with "socialites" as TIME MAGAZINE calls a certain layer of society, and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintences among this group, and also among writers and journalists. I sometimes wish that he knew Americans of other classes as well, and other parts of the country as well as he knows the Atlantic sea-board, for a wider knowledge of this country would have given him a better perspective for his writing of it.

There are two Shridharanis. One is a gay, cheerfully "wise-cracking" young man who is very good company, and whose keen mind and quick wit aided by great literary ability can produce such a book as "MY INDIA, MY AMERICA." But there is also a Shridharani so serious and so sincere that he can write as he did in "WAR WITHOUT VIOLENCE," so courageous and outspoken that he can produce a book like "WARNING TO THE WEST", or speak as I heard him one evening not long ago in eloquent condemnaton of such horrors as the Atom Bomb. It is for this Shridharani that I and many others have the greatest possible admiration and respect.

Armour For Feelings

His success as a writer and lecturer is a source of great pride to his fellow countrymen here. And he has achieved recognition as a writer and speaker and an unusual measure of success for so young a man. With this success has come, as was to be expected, assurance and poise. He is at ease in any group, and does not hesitate to match his wits with anyone in the quick banter of conversation. There has been a complete metamorphosis of a serious, almost solemn perhaps excessively modest youth, into a self-confident young man. But I sometimes think that this surface brilliance of Shridharani's is an armor donned to cover his deeper feelings.

As his farewell to America he has just published a fourth book, "THE MAHATMA AND THE WORLD." Like "WAR WITHOUT VIOLENCE" is devoted to interpreting Gandhi to this country. Here once more it is the serious Shridharani that speaks. And I for one am glad. For although "Shrid", andthe gay, witty has been great fun to know, I think it is fitting that his parting message to this country should be from the heart. With his many other American friends I join in wishing Krishnalal Shridharani God-speed on his homeward voyage, and continued success in his work.

THE GORGEOUS CAUCASUS

By Shaukat Usmani

Epilogue To "Life In Moscow"

The Caucasus—the cradle of the human race, as some say—is a land of sheer beauty that is a joy for ever, says author. Its lofty pinnacles bearing silver blue snow on their crests, the multiple gorges and verdant greens on the shores of the Caspian can steal any one's heart. This land without peer, which surpasses even Switzerland as an ideal 'playground' is at present a closed book to us.

When can we come to India? asked the Caucasian. And thereby hangs a tale. . . . . .

Entering the Caucasus our train suddenly terminated at Mineraln Vada. We halted and could get the next train only one day after.

Mineralni Vada or Mineral water is a picturesque spot surrounded by mountains. On the slopes all around Mineralni Vada are the best orchards and vinegrowing tracts.

Next day was Bazar day. I went to the market. There were odd village commodities on sale and exchange, but what demanded my attraction most were the hefty villagers. Such hefty man with such heights and girths I did not even come across in Prussia, famous for its hefty people. Arrayed in huge white turbans and loose garments, these Caucasus villagers at once reminded me of the Giants in Inder—Sabha. Saga

Is it about these strong healthy and high statured peasants and the handsome translucent complexioned women of Caucasus, the inspired writer has woven that drama of Raja Inder and his Court and the fairies and giants, I wondered.

Gorgeous Gorges

After leaving Mineralni Vada the country opens up in to innumerable gorges with bridge after bridge These gorges can break the backbone of valour of any Nazi German general. Impassably deep are these —sometimes so deep and wide that all the elephants of Burma put together will present a small mole on its face. There is no exaggeration about this. It is a marvellous engineering feat that a railway line has been built there connecting piece by piece the land from one end to another of the country.

When we read in Jail about the War coming to the Caucasus I told my pro-Soviet friends that to conquer Caucasus with modern mechanised arms was an impossibility. Only Cavalry can make some headway. This is what happened. The Ill-fated German hordes could not go beyond Groznu.

I am told that the gorges of the Yangtse in China are equally impassable. I have not seen them yet and I cannot say anything. But perhaps this was the reason that the Japs with all their modern arms could not penetrate deep into the Communist occupied country.

Villag- On Pikes

Often one comes to village ater village on pikes. This is especially the case in the rice growing areas The rice grown here is of a very superior quality and stands above the Banspati rice of Dehra Dun or the sweet smelling rice of Resht. When cooked it becomes so long that it bends into a crescent. It smells of saffron and is very appetising.

Caucasian cities resemble the north Iranian cities in many respects. Persian is often the second language in these parts. More than sixty per cent of the population here can speak Persian. As a matter of fact the Persian belt spreads from Afghanistan in the south to Turkestan in the north in one end and Caucasus in the north to the Persian Gulf in the South with a portion of the eastern Iraqi population Bahrein Island population in the Persian Gulf speaks Persian as well as Arabic. The Islands in the Persian Gulf right up to Hanjam, Ligeh etc. speak the Persian language.

In Caucasus near about Derbent the train runs parallel with the sea: with mountains on one side and the sea on the other it gives plenty of food to a fertile brain. There in the hinterland are the tiny villages described above. This is Caucasus proper.

Ankle-Length Hair!

The people of Caucasus are very gentle. Often one comes across people of uniform stature in the Azerbaijan army. There are girls very beautiful whose hair stretch as far as a little abovethe ankle.

Caucasus is rich in oil. Rice and fruits especially dry ones form the backbone of Caucasus products. Apricots, cherries, walnuts, almonds peaches are plentiful. Grapes and currants are abundant.

South Caucasus is poor in apples which are of smaller species. Pomegranates are of the sour class. This is a special variety of Iran, where they are used for medicines.

Land Of Beauty And Plenty

The climate of Caucasus is very healthy. It is conducive to good health. The entire province is full of sanitaria. People from far off Soviet territory come here for cures. Near Mineralni Vada there are the sulphur streams which have their own history. In climate I have not come across any place in my travels in East Europe or Asia which can be compared with the Caucasus, no, not even Crimea can stand competition.

I do not know of many foreigners who have been to Caucasus and not had the inner urge to remain there for long. Personally, if I had have to settle down any where on earth for the sake of climate I would select Caucasus provided the Soviet allowed it.

There might come a time that the Indians of means might go to the Caucasus instead of wasting their money in Europe for health and treatment. For the time being there are no passport facilities for us. The foreign domination keeps us as far away from our northern and other neighbours as in the days of Tamerlane.

I do not know why the scenerie of the best places I have seen on earth do not compare with the Caucasus. Mountain sceneries of north Iran, of the Gilan province bear a bit of resemblance. The Hazara country of India from Haripur to Habottabad (which I saw of course as an undertrial prisoner while being transferred from Peshawar) bear some small resemblance. But the verdure there, is not so very dense nor the fruits so plenty as in Caucasus.

Switzerland does favourably compare with the Caucasus. Nor in human beauty or in mountain sceneries is there anything to compare. Ofcourse there is plenty of snow sporting in Switzerland and not much beyond that.

The Liquid Gold

One often comes across flowing oil in the jungles of Caucasus. There are often unremunerative oil streams in Iran and Caucasus, the oil flows out as no good purpose can be served by working them up.

In south Iran beyond Kazran there is such a stream still in existence. Some company worked out its estimate and found that the cost of production was much more higher than the likely income from the refined commodity's sale.

Such is not the case with the USSR. The scientific development there has limited all wastage and there must be very few streams row running like this one above described.

Often in the villages one came across in those days of crude methods of oil purification. Quite pre-industrial age methods. It was a very crude process; Oil was boiled in the same way as Ghee in this country. It is a matter of surprise that the oil did not catch fire. To see the blazing fire in the oven and the contents—inflammable as they are—not catching fire is a matter of miracle. But it is very simple. Oil does not catch fire unless it comes into contact with the flames. Burning cinders do not do any harm to it even if they are put in the boiling oil.

Some times the smell of this medieval process is so very putrid that it is impossible to pass through the lanes where this industry is carried on on a small scale. It affects the health. This method has been stopped by the process of pooling together all the reservoirs into a single unit.

It often reminded me of the ovens of potters in India where the ovens are in the hearts of the cities. At least such a course was in vogue in the streets of many of the towns in Rajputana. Now the Municipalities are taking vigorous action against the potters who disobey the bye-laws about erecting ovens in the heart of the cities.

So Near—Yet So Far

From Tashkent to Moscow, from Moscow to Caucasus, everywhere there is one question that an Indian had to answer.

"Skazeetai Pazalsta Kakda Me Paidome Na Vindie" (Please tell us when are we going to India-which means allowed to go to India, implying free India).

"Skora" (soon).

This used to be our usual answer to their querries. And this answer has not been yet given fully to their satisfaction. Unless our country is free from impierialist captalist domination there is no hope of the free movement of the people of the Soviet Union in our country. These people cannot be allowed free access to India since their very presence smells of a philosophy which is a death-knell to the existence of imperialist colonial rule.

There is earnestness in their question and that one feels more disappointed in the answer when one realises the short-comings in one's own country.

USSR people love India. They have sympathies with India and the aspiration to independence of these centuries old exploited slaves of the foreign domination.

In Tashkent the Muslim elements were more in earnest about India than any where else. It is rather strange that, though within a two hours journey from the nearest post in the USSR to Delhi by plane the distance is yet artificially kept as in the days of Babur and Humayun. There is only a fifteen miles of a buffer stretch in Badakhshan in Afghanistan which separates the Soviet territory from India.

After rambling in Caucasus, we come to Baku where I reached the next day after leaving Mineralni Vada. With kerosene oil all along the surface of the Caspian at Baku the small is rather strong. In the sun the sea is often like a silver sheet. It is of course not the case daily as the sky is often overcast with clouds.

Mustapha Kemal's Advice

In Baku I came across an Indian belonging to the other 36 who had gone, against the advice of all well-wishers, to fight for the Caliph in Turkey. Mustafa Kemal had refused permission to any one of these Indians and on the contrary told them to go and fight for their own country first.

Though, Abdul Karam was an unsympathetic element the Soviet gave him a place in the University for the Persians in Baku and offered him a journey to Moscow to go and join the KUTV. The Soviet magnanimity is proverbia in many respects. The Soviet and the Comintern gave all facilities to the Indians. The Comintern organised the defence of the Cawnpore Case and rendered valuable help in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

[*Concluded*]

The Late Mr. Vasantrao Hegishte

On July 1 Sjt. Vasantrao Hegishte and his friend Janab Rajabali Lakhani of Bhavnagar went into the disturbed areas of Ahmedabad to restore peace and order during the recent communal riots. They were brutally stabbed to death. The country has already received this tragic news. Those who knew Vasantrao in prison since 1930 will be deeply grieved at the news.

Sjt. Vasantrao was born in 1906 in a Maharastrian Vaish family which had migrated to Gujerat eighty years back. He lost his father when he was quite a boy. He was called Babasaheb and was popularly known as Vasantrao Dada. He used to look after his maternal uncle's shop—the well-known Jagushte booksellers at Three Gates.

An Idealist

He was an idealist who had practically devoted himself to the service of the people. To be able to serve the motherland, he had decided not to marry. He was a man of character. He was a strict disciplinarian, but those who knew of his discipline, knew much more of his love. By his youthful spirit and sympathetic understanding, he was always welcome to the young. He never damped the youthful spirit of his juniors by overstressing experience. Socialists could claim him as much as Gandhites. He was an unassuming member of the Congress Socialist Party. He did not make any half-hearted compromises between Gandhian and Socialist ways. His was an interrelated life of selfless service. He had enlarged his ideas of self to include humanity:

During war years, he showed keen interest in "Loksena". He exerted himself even more than the common volunteer. He cooperated in conducting auxiliary fire brigade service classes. In his presence, the whole body of volunteers would really feel as one person.

Vasantrao Hegishte

His subjects of interest were many. He was interested in palmistry for example. He was actively interest in nature cure long before Gandhiji popularised it. He had read Macfadden's and others' works on it. In jail he treated his fellow-politicals on nature cure lines. His interest would always be a studied interest. He never applied himself superficially

(Continued On Page 19)

ONE STEP FORWARD: TWO STEPS BACK

Retrogression On Indian Political Front. Has Cabinet Mission's "Operation Crossroads" Misfired?

(By Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI.

We are where we were before the Cabinet Mission arrived here, as far as Indian politics are concerned. As a matter of fact, the issue of partition versus Union has reverted to forefront, not only in India but also in Palestine and China.

In India partition is demanded by the Muslim League but not conceded by the British. In Palestine, the partition is planned by the British but not demanded by the Arabs. In both these countries, basic issue is practically the same, namely, two communities of the same racial origin but divided by religion wanting to capture power. China present an example of "having it out" by violent means when the two communities (?) are unable to reach an agreement by peaceful means. In all the three cases there is a third interested part in India and Palestine, the Britisn, and in China the Americans. Small nations are the pawns with which the bigger nations play in their own game.

The struggle for power in India was not so acute as long as the British power in India was not so weak, indecisive and about to disappear The struggle in China, similarly did not assume the present character of Civil War so long as the Japanese remained in possession of the key positions in that country. Lastly, the struggle in Palestine did not develop into 'Destroy the British' campaign. So long as the Jews did not receive the active support of the U.S.A. Government.

Rooted Fear Complex

Let us turn to India. Behind the revolt of the Muslim League and that of the Scheduled Castes Federation, there is the fear complex born of years of mistrust and mishandling of the situation. There would have been no separate electorates, if the Hindus had given legitimate opportunity for development and self-expression to the minorities in Legislatures and Services

It is useless to talk of ethical principles to a hungry man. Similarly it is useless to talk of western democratic principles to minorities who in every day life are denied their rightful dues

I may illustrate the point from the demand for Protection in India. The demand is based on the claim that India's industries are not so developed as those say in the U.S.A. and therefore they require protection till they are at par in development with the other highly industrialised countries.

The minorities base their claim for Protection on identically the same ground. They too assert that they are not so developed educationally, economically and politically as the Hindus are and therefore should be given protection till they are able to compete successfully with the Hindus

The Birth Of Jai Bhim

The fear of unequal competition is real amongst the Scheduled Castes Unlike other minorities, it has had little opportunities for development. The British gave them separate electorates under the Communal Award. The history of the Poona Pact is too well-known and hardly needs a repetition. The fact however remains that the working of the Poona Pact has not given satisfaction to, at least a section of the Scheduled Castes. The problem, it should be realized cannot be solved by refuting the claims of Dr. Ambedkar to speak for the Scheduled Castes. Dr. Ambedkar will pass away but the problem of a body of unsatisfied Indians within the body politics will remain. The majority community tried to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem by refusing to admit the existence of the problem and by refuting the claim of the Muslim League to speak for the Mussalmans. It made the Muslim League stronger. Something may happen with Dr. Ambedkar.

Let me illustrate this point. The East African Indian Delegation, when in New Delhi, was asked by a prominent Journalist-Politician, whether Indians in East Africa were prepared to go into Joint Electorates with the Africans. The prompt reply given by the Delegation was in the negative, because, it was pointed out. Indians under Joint electorates would be swamped by the Africans. Does not this analogy apply to the Scheduled Castes in India? The main problem is to win over the Mussalmans, Scheduled Castes and the other minorities and to make them feel that their interests will be safer under free India than they were to-day. The Scheduled Castes must be made to feel that the Dictatorship of Brahmins will not re-emerge under Free India. They have some reason to fear the Caste Hindu domination.

Loops Within Loops

There are four main parties in conflict with each other, in India to-day. They are Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs and Scheduled Castes. The Mussalmans prefer British domination to that of the Hindus. The Sikhs will like to have all the privileges of Mussalmans without having their numerical strength. The Mussalmans are a minority in All-India setup and yet they demand equality with non-Muslims in order to protect their individuality. The Sikhs are a minority in the Punjab and yet they demand equality with the Mussalmans. The Hindus refuse to grant parity to the Mussalmans in any shape and form. The Mussalmans, who demand parity with non-Muslims, refuse to accede parity to Sikhs.

The Mussalmans are in conflict with the Hindus and the Sikhs are in conflict with the Mussalmans. All the three are playing at Power Politics. They want to dominate rather than to share power with each other and remove fear complex. They all refuse to compromise unless it were at their own terms. This is the background of the present deadlock in India against which the British Cabinet Mission produced its plan.

Peaceful Cantons

It is a Plan based on compromise and not on perfection. It is a Plan which if worked in a spirit of compromise and statesmanship is capable to free India of foreign domination and remove the fear complex of the minorities. In support of the Plan I can do no better than to cite the historic example of French and Germans, the two European communities of different racial origin, who have been at each other's throat for centuries. They distrust and dislike each other and have waged wars against each other; two major wars within living memory.

And yet in Switzerland situated between these hostile French and German nation—States, live about a million Frenchmen and nearly three million Germans. They have lived in Peace for centuries. The biological, racial, religious, cultural and mental differences are the same as exist between their recurrently warring kinsmen in their mother countries. Only one factor has been changed. The French people in France and German people in Germany live in Sovereign nation States, where sovereignty is vested respectively in French and German Nation. In Switzerland Sovereignty is vested not in French Nationality nor in the German nationality but in the Union of both

Party Lust For Power?

It seems clear that frictions, conflicts and wars between people are caused, not by their national, racial, religious, social or cutural differences, but by the single fact that these differences are galvanised in separate sovereignties, which have no way to settle these conflicts except through violent means. The Cabinet Scheme of the Union Centre, has denied separate sovereignty to Hindus and Mussalmans and has thereby removed the chances of violent conflict. It is now for the parties to play the game. They must fully realise that the country and its freedom is of far greater importance than their own representative character. The issue to-day is to win freedom for India, freedom not only from the British domination but also from the domination of one community by the other community.

The pattern of freedom has, therefore to be evolved round the basic principle underlying the Atlantic Charter and Four Freedom. It alone will make India strong and powerful. But the principles shall have to be acted upon and implemented in their letter and spirit. If they were to remain like Queen Victoria's historic declaration, there will neither be any peace in India nor goodwill among the Indian Communities. The generosity can be shown by a man who has means to be generous. Let the Congress give a lead.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

MERCHANT HEADING FOR 2,000 RUNS. MANKAD'S 100 WICKETS. FAILURE OF MAJORITY. STRANGE CONDITIONS. TOO MUCH OF PLAY. AMARNATH AND MANKAD'S NEW JOB. LOCKING THE STABLE DOOR. TRADES' HOLD ON LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP. TEAM FOR SANTOSH TROPHY.

The Indian Cricketers are not having a good a time in England as was expected. It was hoped that with the increasing experience of the English conditions and full acclimatisation, they would improve in every department of the game and earn distinction here n. Few have however, done that up to now. In most cases failure is writ large on their records. It is, indeed, very gratifying to see Vijay Merchant our best batsman, racing for his second thousand of the tour. Were it not for his l.b.w. bogey, he would have crossed his mark long ago. But t will not be at all surprising if he were o do so in course of this week. As I have said before, he has been the backbone of our batting. Whatever success our team has met with ha been due mainly to his efforts. Let us hope that he would touch the 3000 mark before the tour is over.

Still To Complete 1,000

Although Vijay Hazare holds the palm for the highest individual score in an innings, he is still far behind his name sake. It is true he has completed his first 1,000 runs of the tour. But this figure includes the scores of the unior matches also. He has yet to make it up in first class engagements. The others who are closely running for this honour are Pataudi, Rusi Modi, Vinoo Mankad and Amarnath. We have every hope that they would achieve their object ere long. But there are the only batsmen who have done well so far. The others have yet to prove thei merit. A flash in the pan here and there has its relieving feature no doubt. But sustained efforts alone pay better dividends in the ong run.

Mankad's 100 Wickets

The efforts of Mankad, Amarnath and Hazare in the matter of bowling are highly praiseworthy. The first named has just completed 100 wickets of the tour. It is all the more creditable for him, as no other bowler has earned this distinction. In fact they are far away from it. I have no doubt Vinoo will claim the double honour of 1000 runs and 100 wickets con. But figures and statistics have little meaning when we estimate the value of his services to his side not only in batting and bowling but also in fielding. He has shone everywhere. As an opening bat, he solved a serious problem for this position. Then he became the stock bowler of the side. As if dissatisfied with his contributions in these respects, he went on to set a bri l ant example in fielding.

Failure Of Majority.

Amarnath and Hazare have also borne the brunt of the attacking operations exceedingly well. The former in particular has been of immense assistance as an opening bowler. I cannot imagine what would have the plight of our team had not these three all-rounders come to their rescue. Nevertheless I am hoping that they would attain greater heights in the coming weeks and justify their accomplishments to the full.

We have reason to be disappointed with the performances of our stock bowlers and the remaining batsmen. Some people here feel that if they were properly handled and fully encouraged by their Skipper they might have shown better results. The ever-changing batting order has come under severe criticism at the hands of every critic—just as the infrequent and inadequate bowing opportunities given to C.S. Nayudu, Banerjee and others.

Strange Conditions

Our team has been very unlucky in respect of the weather conditions. This is said to be the wettest season during the last 50 years. It is no wonder, therefore, that our players have fared badly under strange conditions. They have suffered physically too. In consequence they have not been able to give of their best. But little excuse can be offered for their serious fielding lapses, except the fact that sufficient importance and attention is not bestowed on it in this country as it should be. I hope the rulers of Indian Cricket would take serious notice of this defect which is almost criminal in a team touring foreign lands, and try their best to remove it.

Too Much Of Play

It is also dawning on me gradually that our players are having too much of play. Six days of play in a week for three months at a stretch has been telling on their health and stamina. They are not accustomed to any thing like it. In consequence they are showing signs of tiredness. It is really a wonder however, how Mankad and Merchant can stand the strain so well It speaks volumes about their physical fitness. In future we shall have to arrange a less strenuous tour, unless and until we can find or produce players who can go through the full programme with care.

Amarnath And Mankad's New Job

It is gratifying to hear that Amarnath and Mankad have been offered engagements by the Lancashire League clubs next season. And they have accepted same. I do not see any reason why they should not. They have every right to capitalise their abilities and make an honest living out of it.

It is high time we introduce professionalism in this country also, so that our players may devote all their time, energy and intelligence on the development of their game. Fortunately the engagement of Mankad and Amarnath in England would not affect their play in India as the Cricket season of these countries does not clash. At the same time the experience they will gain there will be useful to Indian Cricket if they are fully availed of by the administrators.

Locking The Stable Door

Isn't it rather amusing to hear from A. S. de Mello, the newly-elected President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, that he intends to engage the service of A. F. Wensley, the Sussex professional, who was with Nawanagar for some time, to coach and train

(Continued on Page 18)

IS IT TRUE?

That J. R. D. Tata is so very pleased with the administration of the B.P.O.A. that he has resigned from its Presidentship ?

That Bhoot and Co. have sent him a letter of thanks for giving them such a long rope to make a complete mess of the Olympics in Bombay ?

That they are on the look out for a suitable president who will not bother to look at the Augean Stables they have created ?

That inconvenient, opponents are being kept out of harm's way by the natural process of elimination through the back door ?

That B.P.A.A. and Co. are determined to kill the B.P.A.A. at its birth even if all the athletes in Bombay join it ?

That they are prepared to hold the next Olympic Games without the assistance of Bombay athletes, if necessary ?

That Cycling events would be held—minus the known cyclists—as the B.P.C.A. are unwilling to submit to the dictatorship of the Hitler of the B.P.O.A ?

That the exponents of booted soccer are so annoyed with the Dual Policy successfully adopted by Tatas that they are determined to exterminate them by all possible means ?

That Trades India are sure to come under their wrath when they win the League Championship by the same method ?

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Congress Call For League Co-operation

Solve India's Problems By Joint Labour

DELHI IMPRESSED BY WARDHA TONE

Decision To Go Ahead With Constituent Assembly Plan

WARDHA, August 10. (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution this evening making it clear that while the Congress did not approve of all the proposals contained in the State Paper they accepted the scheme in its entirety.

The resolution regrets the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League not to participate in the Constituent Assembly and appeals in the larger interests of the country as a whole and the freedom of the people of India for the co-operation "of all those who seek the freedom and the good of the country in the hope that co-operation in common tasks may lead to the solution of many of India's problems".

The resolution reaffirms its previous decision of June 26 to accept the State Paper which was subsequently ratified by the A. I. C. C. It further states that the Congress stands by that decision and "proposes to proceed accordingly with their work in the Constituent Assembly."

The Congress Working Committee held a three-hour session this morning and again met in the afternoon when Mahatma Gandhi was also present.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the full text of the Working Committee's resolution on the Muslim League's decision, which was released in the evening:—

"The Working Committee regrets to note that the Council of the All-India Muslim League, reversing their previous decision, have decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly. In this period of rapid transition from dependence on a foreign power to full independence, when vast and intricate political and economic problems have to be faced and solved, the largest measure of co-operation among the people of India and their representatives is called for, so that the change-over would be smooth and to the advantage of all concerned.

"The Committee realises that there are differences in the outlook and the objective of the Congress and the Muslim League. Nevertheless, in the larger interests of the country as a whole and the freedom of the people of India, the Committee appeals for the co-operation of all those who seek freedom and the good of the country, in the hope that co-operation in the common tasks may lead to the solution of many of India's problems.

"The Committee further noted that criticisms have been advanced on behalf of the Muslim League to the effect that the Congress acceptance of the proposals contained in the statement of May 16 was conditional. The Committee wish to make it clear that while they did not approve of all the proposals contained in this statement, they accepted the scheme in its entirety."

The resolution continued: "They interpreted it so as to resolve the inconsistency contained in it and fill the omissions in accordance with the principles laid down in that statement. They hold that Provincial Autonomy is a basic provision and each Province has the right to decide whether to form or join a group or not. The question of interpretations will be decided by the procedure laid down in the statement itself and the Congress will advise its representatives in the Constituent Assembly to function accordingly.

"The Committee have emphasised the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly, that is, its right to function and draw up the Constitution for India without interference of any external power or authority, but the Assembly will naturally function within the internal limitations which are inherent in its task and will further seek the largest measure of co-operation in drawing up the Constitution of Free India allowing the greatest measure of freedom and protection for all just claims and interests.

"It was with this objective and with the desire to function in the Constituent Assembly and make it a success that the Working Committee passed the resolution of June 26, 1946, which was subsequently ratified by the A.I.C. C. on July 7. By that decision of the All-India Congress Committee they must stand, and they propose to proceed accordingly with their work in the Constituent Assembly.

"The Committee hope that the Muslim League and all others concerned in the wider interests of the nation as well as of their own will join in this great task."

THREE POINTS RAISED

The 'Associated Press of America' says:—

The resolution made three significant points, apparently designed to allay Muslim League fears of the intentions of the Congress Party.

The three points are:

1 That the Congress Working Committee "wished to make clear that, while they did not approve all proposals contained in this statement (Cabinet Mission plan), they accepted this scheme in its entirety (meaning the long-term plan).

2—"Questions of interpretation will be decided by the procedure laid down in the statement itself and the Congress will advise its representatives in the Constituent Assembly to function accordingly."

3—"The Assembly naturally will function within the internal limitations which are inherent in its task and will, therefore, seek the largest measure of co-operation in drawing up a constitution of Free India allowing the greatest measure of freedom and protection for all just claims and interests."

Mahatma To Meet Viceroy

A former member of the Working Committee, participating in this meeting by invitation, indicated to newsmen that it is not the Congress desire to undertake the formation of an Interim Government without the co-operation and participation of the Muslim League.

Information obtained from usually reliable sources indicated it is not improbable that Mahatma Gandhi will see the Viceroy within the next ten days.

India Office Knows Nothing Of It!

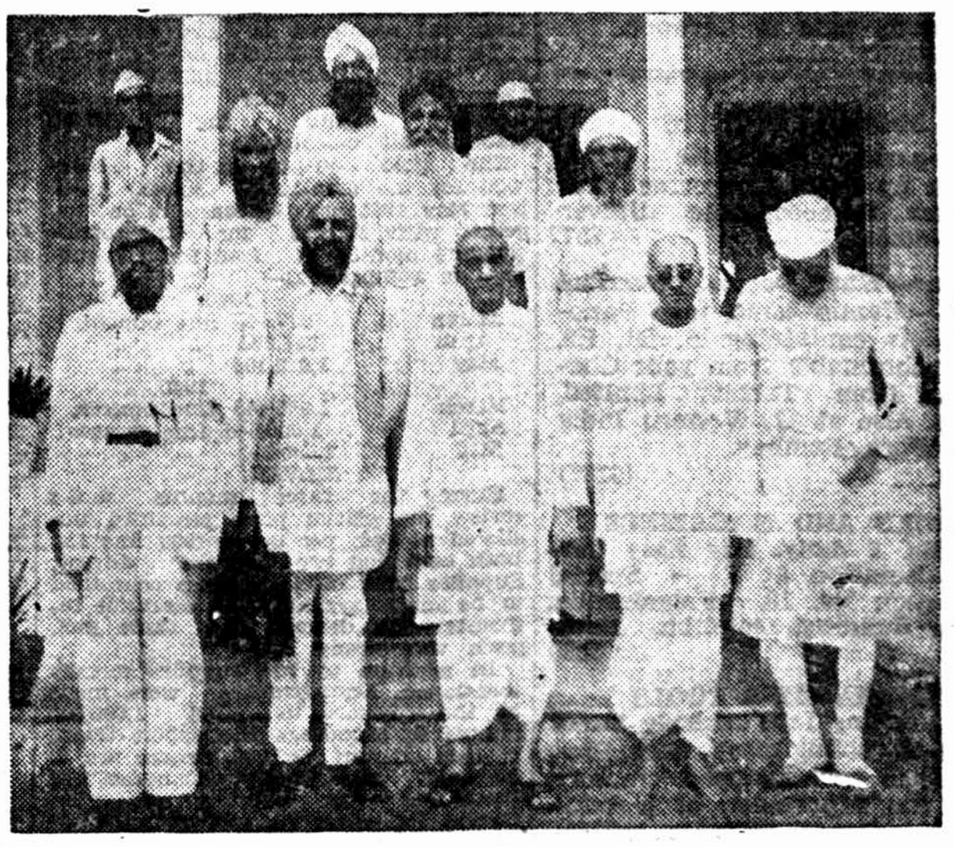
LONDON, August 10, (Reuter): Absolutely nothing is known of the suggestion that Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council in the Labour Government, is likely to assist the Viceroy in the negotiations for the setting up of an Interim Government, according to an India office spokesman to-day.

PANTHIC BOARD TO MEET TODAY

Sikhs To Review Fresh Situation

NEW DELHI, August 10, (APA): The Panthic Board has been called to meet in Amritsar on Sunday to re-

(Continued on Page 14.)



Sikh Deputation met Sardar Patel at Wardha during the Congress Working Committee Session: Picture shows Col. Niranjan Singh Gill and his deputation who met Sardar Patel and Rajaji.

Emigration Of Indian Labour

Congress Call To Stop It In View Of Treatment Meted Out To Them

WARDHA, August 10 (API): Opposition against the immigration of Indian labour to Malaya is voiced in a resolution which the Congress Working Committee adopted to-day.

The resolution says: "The Working Committee has seen the reports to the effect that proposals are being discussed on the resumption of large scale immigration of Labour to Malaya for the purposes of increasing rubber production. The Committee are strongly opposed to any immigration of Indian Labour to foreign countries in view of the treatment accorded to it and the consequent problems it raises.

It is surprising that any proposals should be made for Indian labour to be sent to Malaya when the immediate problem is how to bring back to India thousands of Indian workers and their dependents who have suffered greatly during the past year and many of whom are in a destitute condition. The Committee are of opinion that it should be clearly stated by Government that no Indian labour will be sent to Malaya or elsewhere abroad".

DELHI REACTIONS

NEW DELHI, August 10 (API): Official circles here express great satisfaction at the tone and substance of the Congress Working Committee's resolution reaffirming its decision to accept the Cabinet Delegation's plan of May 16 in its entirety and appealing to the Muslim League for co-operation in the great task ahead.

These two highlights of the resolution, it is felt, will contribute considerably towards relieving the present political tension resulting from the Muslim League Council's action reversing its earlier decision to accept the Delegation's plan.

The Viceroy's offer to the Congress conveyed in his communication to Pandit Nehru is described here as "extremely generous" and this, it is stated, has helped the Working Committee a great deal in making its gesture to the Muslim League.

LEAGUERS ON DECISION

Reaction in Muslim League quarters will take more time to crystallize. A prominent member of the League High Command expressed his inability to comment without studying the full text of the resolution. Other prominent Muslim Leaguers who had assembled here in connection with the Food Conference expressed anxiety tonight as to how the Congress will deal with the question of parity if it accepts responsibility of forming an Interim Government at the Centre. One Leaguer said that he wishes all luck to the Congress

NOON'S REACTION

LAHORE, August 10, (A.P.I.): "I appreciate the dispassionate tone of the Congress resolution and the realisation by the Congress of the fact that without Muslim co-operation the independence of India would be a myth", said Mr. Feroz Khan Noon commenting upon the Congress acceptance of the State Paper.

CRISIS BREWING IN BIHAR

Police Chief Sends Secret Instructions To Officers

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, August 10: A big constitutional crisis is brewing in Bihar unless the White bureaucracy retrace their steps and yield to the popular Government.

It is learnt that the Inspector General of Police has sent secret instructions to police officers that no reply should be sent direct to Government. It is further learnt the Inspector-General has protested against the Ministry's order that all police enquiries, confidential or otherwise, should be sent direct to the department concerned and that the Chief Secretary has approved of the step of the Inspector-General.

STOP PRESS

MARSHALL CONFESSES FAILURE OF MISSION.

NANKING, Aug. 10, (Reuter): Virtual failure of efforts to bring peace and unity to China was admitted in a joint statement issued tonight by General George Marshall, United States Special Envoy to China, and Mr. John Leighton Stuart, United States Ambassador.

YOUTHS ARRESTED IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (Reuter): Austrian detectives have arrested in the past few weeks nearly 100 people—mainly youths—in Vienna on suspicion of being inplicated in attempts to revive Nazi organisations. Austrian police say that they do not believe there is any central organisation at work.

WHEN INDONESIAN RICE WILL SAIL FOR INDIA.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 10, (A. P. A.): K. L. Punjabi, food secretary to the Government of India, said in an interview with the Associated Press of America, today that the first cargo of Indonesian rice for India would be loaded on Monday aboard the 9,000-ton steamship "Empire Favour" at Probolinggo, Java.

"Presently everything is going okay and the rice ship will reach India within a few days, Punjabi said.

U. S. FAVOURS GREATER AUTONOMY FOR JEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, (A. P. A.): President Truman's advisers on Palestine were reported today to be considering acceptance of the British proposal for partitioning the Holy Land, provided the zone assigned the Jews could be enlarged and given greater autonomy.

The final plan, in the opinion of these experts, should provide not only for the immediate entry of 100,000 Jews but also for the long-range flow of Jewish immigrants.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

TO CIVIL HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, ETC.

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London Bullion Market

Messrs. Samuel and Montagu & Co. have issued the following quarterly Bullion latter dated London July 1:—

GOLD.

The amount of gold held in the Issue Deparment of the Bank of England was unaltered at £247,833.

Th Bank of England's buying price for gold remained unchanged at 172s. 3d. per fine ounce at which figure the above amount was calculated.

The gold output of the Transvaal for the months of March, April and May 1946 are given below, together with figures for the corresponding months of 1945 for the purpose of comparison:—

	1946.
March	877,449 fine ounces.
April	994,988 " "
May	1,049,195 " "
	1945.
March	1,036,443 fine ounces.
April	1,028,544 fine ounces
May	1,030,990 " "

SILVER.

During the three months under review the official price remained unaltered at 44d. per ounce .999 fine for both cash and two months' dlivery. Supplies from official sources continued to be made available for essential industries and demand for these purposes was steady.

In addition to the supplies already mentioned, arrangements were made by the Treasury to allot 1,000,000 ounces to encourage the export trade; of this amount, 600,000 ounces are to be used for wholly manufactured goods and the balance of 400,000 ounces for silver in semi-manufactured form, such as sheet, wires, etc. Replacements are granted by the authorities of all silver exported under the scheme.

BOMBAY MARKET.

In Bombay, prices showed a wide range during the period under review, varying between Rs. 160-4-0 per 100 tolas (about 77d. per ounce) in April and Rs. 192 (about 92d. per ounce) in May. The latter quotation is a high record and, incidentally, is very near to the theoretical melting price of the .500 fine silver rupee, namely Rs. 200 per 100 tolas. The rapid rise in May was attributed to bear covering and an acute shortage of actual silver; the high prices, however, attracted considerable arrivals from up-country and a decline set in, so that during the early part of June rates were back to about Rs. 170 level; later, a steadier tendency was reflected in prices and Rs. 177-8-0 was quoted for ready delivery on 18th June, but the improvement was not maintained and by the end of the month the quotation had receded to about Rs. 171.

An announcement was made by the Government of India in May of the introduction of half and quarter rupee coins in pure nickel instead of nickel and silver as at present. It was explained that in present conditions of inadequate silver supplies and high prices they considered it wasteful to use silver for these coins, adding that the step will make it easier to discharge the obligation to return in kind within five years of the end of the war, 226,000,000 ounces of silver borrowed from the United States of America between 1943 and 1945.

During April, news was received from the United States that the Senate Appropriations Committee had voted to increase the price paid for silver by the Treasury to domestic producers from 71.11 cents per ounce to 90 cents during the next two years and to dol. 1.29 per ounce thereafter; late in June the necessary legislation was approved by the Senate. This version, however, has to be reconciled with that of the House of Representatives which provides for the sale of silver at 71.11 cents and a Joint Committee of the two Houses will settle the differences. It is understood that the Senate members of the Committee will hold out for the terms approved by the Senate. Their recommendations will, of course, have to pass both Houses of Congress and whilst authoritative quarters consider an increase to 90 cents probable, some doubt has been expressed as regards the later increase to dol. 1.29.

News From City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The local market remains undecided and is moving within a narrow range. Some traders are inclined to believe that in view of general demand for increase in floor and ceiling prices the Government cannot ignore such requests. Thus around Rs. 450 level the market is finding good support but others who do not look for any change are inclined to offer around Rs. 460 level.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 453 for September delivery and advanced at Rs. 455 under moderate short covering. At the rise there was some liquidation and September contract reacted at Rs. 454/4.

Thereafter there was general selling and September declined at Rs. 450. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September 450 8 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1861 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The Bullion market was firm to-day under renewed buying by professional operators. The market remains sensitive to unfounded reports but as long as the supply position remains tight, the market looks like doing better Trading in forward silver started at Rs. 169/12 and improved at Rs. 170/2, forward gold opened at Rs. 98 and advanced at Rs. 98/10, Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 66/8.

Later on the market was steady and finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	170	14	0
Forward Silver	170	10	0
Ready Gold	100	0	0
Forward Gold	99	4	0
Sovereigns	67	0	6

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The market was quiet to-day with utter absence of any buying yesterday August/September linseed improved at Rs. 29/2 and shippers bought about 500 tons at about Rs. 28/12 but to-day they were quiet as no further buying by the ministry are reported and Aug./Sept. linseed was quoted at Rs. 28/10 and ready linseed was placed at Rs. 28/12, castorseeds were steady with no business. Bombay delivery was quoted at Rs. 25/4 Goa delivery at Rs. 25/4 and Naviakhi at Rs. 25/6.

Groundnut market was dull G.I.P. Stations Khandesh quality was quoted at Rs. 23/4, Nizam State quality at Rs. 22/14. Latur Bold sellers permit Rs. 22/10 and buyers permit Rs. 21/14, groundnut oil Bombay Mills Rs. 13/12, Retails Rs. 14/3 and August/September Rs. 13/8.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Tata Ordinary 635/8; Tata Deferred 3560; Indian Iron 67/10; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 61/8; Bombay Dyeing 3160; Central India 535; Century 1270; Gokak 571/4; Kohinoor 1151/4; Simplex 562; Andhra Valley 2055; Tata Hydro 252/8; Tata Power 2155; Associated Cement 273; Belapur 360/10; Bombay Burma (Old) 885.

HAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR, Aug. 9.

Silver Bhadon Opened 169/12; Highest 170/9; Lowest 169/1; Present 169/7; Spot unquoted Gold Opened 94/12; Highest; Highest 95/12; Lowest 94/8; Present 95/9: Steady on higher Bombay advices Gawar Ready 8; Maha 7/11/4. Bardana Ready 61 to 64; Asuj 62; Wheat Control 10/4; Rationing Retail 11/7; Grain 13/8; Barley 11; Peas 10/14; Bejhar 11/4; Arhar 10/2; Urad 15; Moong 12/5; Masoor 2; Gur 15; Shakkar 16; Mustardseed 17; Oil 48/12, Oilcake 3/12.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

October	36.07+21
October Highest	36.24+38
October Lowest	35.90+04
December	36.20+25
January	36.25+23
March	36.01+31
May	35.79+19
July	35.34+22
October	33.05—
Middling Spot	36.88+22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	36.03+21
December	36.16+33
March	36.04+24
May	35.80+37
July	35.28+18
Middling Spot	36.05+25

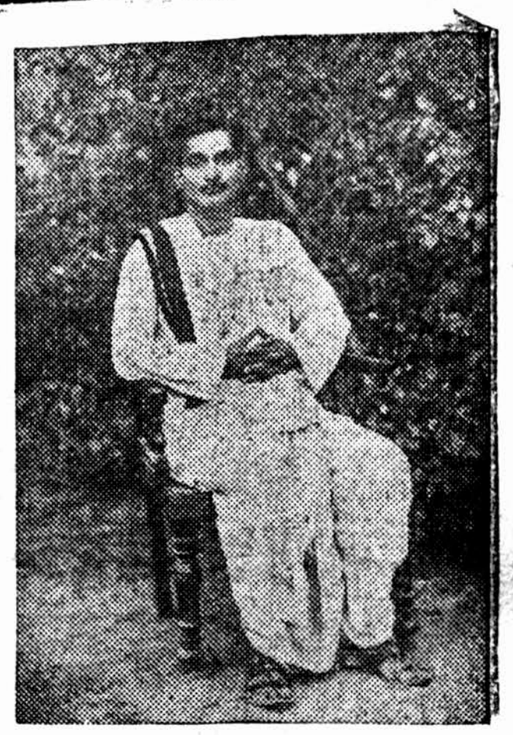
NEW YORK COTTON
NOON CALL

October	36.05
December	36.17
March	36.04

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug. 9.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	76-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-15/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112-3/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-15/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Regd.	89-1/2
National Bank of India	37-1/2



Prof. S. Sreehari Rao, Andhra Research Scholar, who is shortly proceeding to London to attend the Conference of World's Religions which is to take place on August 25.

BR. OFFICER SHOT DEAD ON ROAD TO RAWALPINDI

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (A.P.I.A: A 'communique' says:—One British officer was killed and one British other rank was injured when shots were fired at their truck, 20 miles from Kohat on the road to Rawalpindi on Aug. 6.

This outrage follows an attack on a lorry on Aug. 4 in the same District when one Hindu was killed and five kidnapped. Civil armed forces are out in search of the gang and captives.

Indian Political Service Appointments

NEW DELHI, August 9 (API): The Viceroy has made the following appointments in the Indian Political Service.

Mr. C. G. Herbert, at present officiating as Political Adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative, to be Resident at Hyderabad vice Sir Arthur Lothian, granted leave pending retirement from November next.

Lieutenant-Col. Sir Walter Campbell, at present Resident for Central India, to be resident in Mysore Vice-Lieutenant-Col. Sir Philip Gaisford, granted leave pending retirement from November next.

Lieutenant-Col. H. Poulton, at present agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, to be resident for Central India Vice-Lieutenant-Col. Sir Walter Campbell.

20 Drowned In Tungabhadra Ferry Mishap

MADANAPALLE, August 9 (API):—Twenty passengers were drowned and some ten others are reported to be missing when two ferry boats capsized owing to stormy weather in the Tungabhadra river near Bellahunsi village in Hadagali Taluk. Eleven more passengers escaped by swimming.

Jinnah To Preside Over Eastern Pakistan Conference

SHILLONG, August 9, (A.P.I.): The Eastern Pakistan Conference will be held on October 7 and 8 in Nowgong District. According to provisional programme, Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside over the conference for which a Reception Committee has been formed under the auspices of the District Muslim League.

HENRY PU YI IN TOKYO

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (Reuter): Henry Pu Yi, the last Emperor of Chna and Japanese puppet "Emperor of Manchukuo", arrived here last night from Vladivostock to give evidence before the International Military Tribunal trying Japanese war criminals in Tokyo. He was accompanied by a party of Russians. Uu Yi, is expected to stand his trial as a war criminal soon.

Jap Prisoner Escapes

SINGAPORE, August 10, (Reuter): Search parties were combing Malaya to-day for a Japanese prisoner under sentence of death, who broke out of the Kuala Lumpur jail yesterday.

With the help of other prisoners he scaled the prison walls, when he was being taken to his daily bath. Others were quickly recaptured.

Dewan Chaman Lal In U. S.

NEW YORK, August 10 (Reuter): Dewan Chaman Lal, Congress member of the Indian Central Assembly arrived at the Laguardia airfield 'en route' to Argentina to expedite shipment of 300,000 tons of cereals purchased by India, of which only 15,000 tons have been delivered.

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PRATIMADEVI
AMIR KARNATAKI
BABY TABASSUM
SAQI AND
SHAH NAWAZ

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Daily 10 to 12 and 4 to 6

'ZERO HOUR' IN PALESTINE ROUND-UP

Jewish Underground Warn British H.Q.

BRITAIN BANKS ON U.S. TO CARRY THROUGH PARTITION

Arabs At Last Accept London Conference Invitation

LONDON, August 10, (Reuter): As British authorities awaited today the start signal from London for the "Operation Round-up"—the British plan to stop illegal immigration into Palestine—a mysterious telephone call to the Headquarters of Palestine land settlement in the centre of Jerusalem warned that the building would be blown up.

Officials hurriedly evacuated the building which was formerly Palace Hotel.

At the same time British troops were completing fortifications of a "strong point" in the centre of the city, where miles of barbed wire festoon all Government buildings.

Other troops were closely patrolling the "refugee heachhead" between Nathanya and Haifa on Palestine coast to prevent landings from the "Armada" of refugee ships which many Jews believe to be on the high seas.

Naval forces, strengthened by the arrival of the cruiser "Ajax" from Malta, were co-operating in a tight blockade of Palestine's 160-mile coastline.

The first batch of illegal immigrants, diverted from Palestine was expected to reach the Cyprus port of Famagusta on Monday, reports from Famagusta stated. Troops were working against time to complete a 500--tent camp inside a ten-foot barbed wire enclosure a mile from the port.

In Paris today the French Ministry of the Interor in response to a request from the British Government stated that whenever their attention had been drawn to a possible flow of illegal Jewish immigrants through French border points or ports, he check on passports and visas at those places was immediately doubled.

In Jerusalem, an authoritative British spokesman said today that he knew of no plans to divert Jewish immigrant ships directly to Cyprus. The fate of illegal immigrants, he said, rests upon decisions not yet made by the British Government.

ARABS AGREE TO ATTEND LONDON CONFERENCE

JERUSALEM, (A.P.A.): Jamal Bey Husseini, Deputy Chairman of the Arab Executive, said today that a delegation of Palestine Arabs may agree to come to London for a Palestine talks, after all.

Following a second conference in three days with General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, Jamal said Sir Alan extended a second invitation. This time, he said, Sir Alan added that the proposed talk would not be restricted to discussion of a Federal scheme but would be open to any suggestions the Arabs wish to make.

PALESTINE TENSE AS U. S. ACCEPTANCE REPORT SPREADS

The "United Press of America' adds: Reports that President Truman had accepted the plan for a federated Palestine spread like wildfire in Jerusalem today and the army and police at once cancelled leaves and recalled their men to barracks.

Observers were worried over possible repercussions among the Jewish underground forces. Jews did not hide their disappointment but awaited detailed news and exact confirmation before commenting.

Police and military combed the mixed Arab-Jewish quarters of Jerusalem for the first time today hunting for Jewish extremists as the immigration question kept Palestine on the razor's edge.

BRITAIN BANKS ON U. S. HELP

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent writes: Reliable observers in London believe that Britain's decision to check illegal entry to Palestine is likely to make Washington more anxious to secure agreement for legal admission to Palestine of a further 100,000 Jewish refugees in the immediate future.

While there is increasing doubt in London whether Britain can put through the federal partition plan in face of Arab, Jewish and United States opposition, informed quarters here believe that with a measure of United States support Britain would stick to the federal plan.

MASS EXODUS OF EUROPEAN JEWS

Illegal Jewish immigrants for Palestine are being funnelled across Europe by a great secret organisation, believed to be working with ruthless efficiency and rigid discipline. Its unwritten "by-laws" prescribing even the maximum luggage load—are resolutely binding on all Jews entrusting themselves into its hands in the hope of reaching the Holy Land, according to reports from Central Europe and Germany, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Reports yesterday that Britain and the United States plan joint action to smash infiltration of the thousands of refugees coming into their zones of Germany from the east may foreshadow an effort to bar the flow of those Jews from Europe's East, who are still wandering westwards hoping to cross the Alps and reach Italy's Mediterranean ports.

ROYAL NAVY MAY INTERRUPT JEWISH REFUGEE SHIP

LONDON, (A.P.A.): An authoritative Whitehall source said today Britain will warn the world next week that ships of any nation, suspected of carrying illegal Zion-seeking immigrants from Europe, may be intercepted, searched and arrested by units of the Royal Navy.

The warning will come in an official Cabinet statement in Palestine policy, which will include outline of plans to effect a European clamp down on illegal Jewish immigration.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Revolutionary Step In Indian Politics, Says Dr. Bool Chand

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE.

Dr. Bool Chand, Principal of the M. M. College, Andheri addressing the students of the Ismail College, Jogeshwari, on "Constituent Assembly" explained the difference between a sovereign constituent assembly and a mere constitution making body. He reformed to the various aspects of the issue that led him to hope that the Indian Constituent Assembly was going to be a real sovereign body. For the first time in the history of the country, the two major political parties had agreed to send representative in the pursuit of a common purpose. The British Government for the first time appeared to have realised that unless India's hunger for self-government was satisfied by the successful operation of the Constituent Assembly, the sequel was likely to be either Revolution or Civil War.

The lecturer found it difficult to believe that the differences between the two political parties would cause the failure of the Constituent Assembly. The success of a Constituent Assembly no doubt depended upon the spirit of accommodation and understanding which the various political leaders functioning inside the constituent assembly brought to bear upon their work, and he had no doubt that Indian political leaders could be depended upon to make compromises and accommodate each others' point of view.

Dr. Bool Chand concluding his address stated that the formation of a constituent assembly was a revolutionary step in Indian politics.

Greek Premier's Indictment Of Albania Irks Russia

Molotov Stalks Out Of Paris Conference: Italian Treaty Terms Very Harsh, Says De Gasperi

PARIS, August 10, (A.P.A. and Reuter): Foreign Minister Molotov of the Soviet Union stalked out of the Peace Conference chamber to-day as the chief Greek Delegate, Constantin Tsaldaris, mentioned the Russian statesman by name and waved his manuscript in his general direction.

Tsaldaris was making a sharp address in opposition to a Yugoslav proposal to invite Albania to the Peace Conference at the time. Molotov had left the chamber yesterday while Tsaldaris was addressing the conference.

The Paris Conference adjourned its discussion on the proposal to invite Albania until Monday with a compromise resolution before it accepted by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the United States but opposed in its present form by Britain. This would enable Albania, Egypt, Mexico and Cuba to "state their points of view at the plenary session as well as in the appropriate commissions dealing with peace treaties with Italy."

Molotov stayed away throughout the remainder of Tsaldaris' address and the two translations of it which followed. At the time of Molotov's departure, Tsaldaris was declaring that the inviting powers had not "Wished to carry their generosity toward former enemies" too far. "They recognized the dangers of such a policy", he said. "Mr. Molotov recalled that the other day in the Rules Committee in this fashion: impunity in such a case and the refusal to defend the legitimate rights of states which suffered from aggression. There is something which has nothing in common with the interests of just and durable peace and something which can only benefit those who prepare new aggressions and follow their imperialistic rapacious ends".

Tsaldaris also criticised a statement of the Ukrainian Delegate, Dimitri Manuilsky, yesterday that Albania had made "an important contribution to the Allies" as "completely contrary to the truth".

The Czechoslovak delegation introduced a resolution inviting Albania "to state her point of view at the plenary session and the appropriate commission regarding the peace treaty with Italy in which she is interested."

Mosha Pijade, Yugoslav delegate the next speaker, said he was forced to speak to "defend the honour both of Albania and Yugoslavia, which have been attacked by Mr. Tsaldaris".

Pijade declared that Greek policy always had been to divide Albania, and asserted that only yesterday Tsaldaris "suggested to me that Albania should be divided between Greece and Yugoslavia". "He called this a realistic policy", Pijade said.

M. Tsaldaris was followed by the Soviet Delegate, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, who said:

"M. Tsaldaris, bear this in mind—the Government of a country is not always representative of the wishes of its people. You as a representative of the present Greek Government should know this".

The debate resumed to hear a motion put by Yugoslavia and supported by Poland and Ukraine and the Soviet Union to invite Albania in a consultative capacity. Mr. James Byrnes had last night agreed to refer the question to the Conference General Committeee and this morning the acting head of the British Delegation, Mr. A. V. Alexander, as well as M. Tsaldaris supported him. The Czechoslovak delegate then proposed as an amendment that Albania be invited to state her point of view to the conference and the commissions.

Mr. Byrnes said that he would agree to this if Egypt, Mexico and Cuba, from whom the chairman said last night that applications had been received, were included. This was accepted by Szechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The British delegate however, opposed immediate vote as he was not clear what the position of the countries would be and was moving an amendment to the amendment when the conference agreed to adjourn discussion until Monday.

ITALIAN PREMIER'S PROTEST.

Signor Alcide De Gasperi, Italian Prime Minister, today addressed the Paris Peace Conference...the first of the five ex-enemy states to put its case before 21 nations.

Signor de Gasperi, with the draft before him depriving Italy of her colonies, drastically reducing her Navy and taking from her parts of Venezia Giulia and other territories, declared, "I feel that apart from your personal courtesy, everything is against'.

"So far as Italy is concerned", he told the delegates, "the treaty is very harsh. But if at least it was an instrument of reconstruction and international co-operation, our sacrifice would have some reward. Never in the modern history of our country were our doors flung so wide open, never was the possibility of defence so restricted.

"What worries us most is not the text of the treaty but its spirit".

U. S. SUPREME COURT JUDGE IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, August 10 (API): Justice Frank Murphy, Judge of the United States Supreme Court, who is homeward bound from Manila arrived in Colombo by special plane last evening. He is expected to resume his journey to-morrow.

Fortnight's Truce On China's Western Front

PEIPING, Aug. 10 ((A.P.A.): An Armistice until August 26 on China's western front was announced by the Executive Truce Headquarters last night

The headquarters ordered Communist and Government troops in Hupeh, Honan and Shansi provinces to be withdrawn immediately for distances up to 10 miles. Despite this local truce, the Chinese situation continued tense

Col. Michael Davis, of the Executive Headquarters here, accused a Communist member of an investigating Committee. Major General Hwang Yifeng, of thwarting the inquiry into the strife between United States Marines and Communists at Anping on July 29. Hwang said he was merely taking orders from a higher officer

BERLIN, August 8 (Reuter): British wives who will join their husbands in the forces here this month are being warned by the Control Commission not to go into the Russian sector with or without their husbands.

NEHRU'S BOUQUET TO PRAKASAM

Ministry's Beneficent Schemes Commended

MADRAS, August 10, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has, it is reliably learnt, sent a letter to Mr. Prakasam, Prime Minister of Madras, congratulating him on the various beneficial schemes sponsored by the Ministry.

The Congress President is understood to have made some suggestions in his letter for the amelioration of the backward communities so as to bring them on a par with other communities. He is also stated to have suggested certain measures for the welfare of industrial workers and for starting co-operative societies particularly in industrial areas of the Presidency.

The need for running the Information Department of the Government on a highly efficient scale so as to give wide publicity to the various development schemes undertaken by the Ministry has also been stressed by the Congress President.

Mr. Prakasam, just before leaving for Madura yesterday, has replied to Pandit Nehru thanking him for his valuable advice and assuring him that the Ministry would do everything in its power to carry out his suggestion with particular reference to the uplift of the backward communities.

The Premier was also stated in his reply the steps taken by the Government for placing the Publicity and Information Department, on an efficient basis.

TOWARDS UNITED KERALA PROVINCE

Cochin Ruler's Response To Popular Demand

FULL TEXT OF MESSAGE TO STATE LEGISLATURE

Bombay Meeting Supports Move: Travancore Attitude Deplored

His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin sent the following message to the Legislative Council on 29th July:

The events of the past few months have brought grave issues to the forefront of Indian Politics. The Statements of the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy have raised hopes as well as misgivings in the people of this country and more especially so in the Subjects of Indian States. Important constitutional changes are envisaged by those Statements and it is but natural that my Subjects and the Wider Public of India should feel anxious to know my attitude towards these imminent reforms.

I have given deep consideration to these matters and have studied carefully the points of view put forward by various leaders of British India and the States. It is a consolation to know that the integrity of India is not to be broken up and that in framing the future Constitution of India we can proceed on that basis. Personally I have always felt—and nothing that I have read these days has changed my view—that the States are an integral part of India and should therefore act in unison with the British Indian Provinces and for the benefit of the Whole. For if India becomes great, every part of it becomes great and the States too derive the benefit and the glory.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

It would seem that the Scheme of linguistic provinces will be carried out. I am in full agreement with this principle. There is in India no more precise cultural and linguistic unit than Kerala. The people of Kerala are considerably agitated over the question of redistribution of Provinces. Unless a way is found to establish a united Kerala the neighbouring district of Malabar will find itself attached to a Province where culturally it may have to remain a minority. It is good neither for the Province nor for Malabar that it should be so. I have said before that if India becomes great every part of it becomes great. It is equally true that if every part becomes cohesive and strong, it adds to the strength and greatness of India as a whole.

In this context of fateful events and impending changes it has fallen to my lot to direct the destinies of my State. I cannot do it dutifully unless I were to bear in mind the relation of my State and my Subjects to the rest of Kerala. My Subjects are connected in so many intimate ways with the people of Malabar that it is no exaggeration to say that they are as perturbed by the changes foreshadowed above as the latter.

KERALA MUST UNITE

Studying the problem in this setting I have arrived at the definite conclusion that Kerala must unite and be one if it were to save itself from cultural extinction. If we remain as we are our voice in the future Union Government of India will never be heard. It will only be a faint and ineffective murmur. For its own sake and for the good of the country as a whole Kerala must unite and function as a separate and cohesive unit in the greater Federation of India. In order to achieve this Malabar, Cochin and Travancore will have to join together and devise ways and means to frame a scheme of Government for the whole of Kerala without destroying the connection of the people to the ancient Ruling Houses. It appears to me this is not difficult if we have the will and the heart to save the culture and integrity of Kerala which was, at one time, being ruled by the common forbear of the ancient Ruling Families, the Cheraman Perumal. Tradition says that the last Perumal in order to avoid internecine strife, divided his territory into three and enjoined the Zamorin and the Cochin and the Travancore Rulers to administer their respective territories without electing a Perumal. If this is true, History cannot provide a more disastrous example of an ill-advised injunction to subordinate Rulers by a Paramount Power.

HARVEST OF MISERY

It was the beginning of our troubles. For the thousand years thereafter we have reaped a harvest of misery and quarrels and nothing but that. Is it not time for us to redeem our ancient land from the parlous state into which it has sunk ever since the abolition of the institution of Perumalship? Here is a golden opportunity for us. Another Paramount Power is relinquishing power with the sage advice to unite and be strong. We have, I hope, learned wisdom from our past miseries. We can still get inspiration from our historic past if we care to seek it ehere. With suitable modifications to fit modern political conceptions the institution of 'The Perumal' can be revived and a link with the proud historic past forged. The idea thrills me as it should every Malayalee. There were in those days many an institution in the polity of Malabar worthy of copying to-day because of the democratic principles on which they were based.

MODIFIED SOVEREIGNTY

For my part, therefore, and speaking for my State, I am prepared, indeed I earnestly desire, to combine with Malabar and Travancore in order to form the Province of Kerala. This does not mean that the functions of my Family are abdicated; but necessarily they have to be modified to suit new circumstances. I believe in pure Constitutional Rule and throughout my life I have sedulously cultivated an attitude towards life and institutions which is antipathetic to autocracy and personal rule. Constitutional rule has been the guiding principle of my Family and more especially so of my immediate predecessor, and in return we have had and I am having the loyalty and love of my Subjects in an unstinted measure. I am sure in future too this traditional attachment of my Subjects to my Family will never wane.

With these ideas in view and in order to ascertain how far my desire to bring into existence a Kerala Province will be shared or supported by the people of Malabar and the Progressive Ruler of Travancoer I have asked my Diwan to initiate discussions with the Government of Madras and with the Travancore Durbar. These talks and discussions obviously will have to precede the meeting of the final Constituent Assembly.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The only other point remaining to be considered is abou the Constituent Assembly and the representation of Cochin in it. It has not been settled yet how many representatives Cochin could send to this Assembly. However to set at rest all doubts about the method of representation I am glad to announce that, after mature consideration, I have decided to allow the people to elect their representative or representatives. This eleetion will be by the Council; but, as in the case of British Indian Provinces, the candidates may be chosen from anywhere and they need not be members of the Council. I hope the members will not allow petty motives and party squabbles to influence them in the selection of our representative or representatives. I have been watching the party politics of the State with great disappointment. The bewildering changes of party label by members of the Council show a lack of political education and laxity of principles, which augur ill for the future.

Let me hope it is a passing phase. I am entrusting a grave responsibility to you in the firm belief that in your hands the prestige of my Family will be safe and that you will not do anything which will undermine the ultimate Constitutional Headship of my Dynasty. There need not be any conflict between a Constitutional Ruler and his Subjects. There is a lot which you and I can learn from the English. You may hate British Imperialism; but the sober Englishman is a subject worthy of study and his lack of political fads and fancies is worthy of copying if we want to build up strength.

NO REWARD SOUGHT

Let me close this statement. I know the anxiety with which many of you have been awaiting it. I believe I have largely expressed sentiments which will find an echo in your hearts. It is not all generations of men who get an opportunity to render service of such magnitude to their country and people. To those of you who are young here is the chance to forgot sell and work with united effort for the good of Kerala and India. It is something worth striving for and achieving. You have still a future before you and if success attends our efforts, you can honourably and happily live a life whose pattern you will have designed and constructed yourselves. To those of us who are old it is a great satisfaction to know that we are helping to build a future for Kerala and India which will inure to the benefit of posterity and the greatness of our country. For myself I thank God for vouchsafing me the opportunity to serve my people and my country in a manner which I hope will ultimately add to their strength and glory. I don't seek any reward except the fulfilment of the dream which I have been cherishing all these years—the UNIFICATION OF KERALA. That is all. May God bless our efforts.

Advisory Committee To Aid Cochin Govt.

TRICHUR, (COCHIN STATE) AUGUST 9 (A.P.I.): THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT HAS, ON THE EVE OF THE MEETING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, DECIDED TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO ADVISE THE STATE ON CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS. THE COMMITEE WILL INCLUDE FOUR NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS ELECTED FROM THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Dewan making this announcement in the Cochin Legislative Council today said that the function of the Constitutional Advisory Committee would be mainly three-fold:

(1) To advise Government on matters connected with any discussion that may take place with the Madras Government and Travancore State on the formation of a Kerala Union.

(2) To advise Government regarding measures to be taken for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State, and

(3) To study matters which may arise on the question of the relation of the State with the proposed Indian Union.

TRAVANCORE'S STAND ON PROPOSED KERALA PROVINCE

Cannot Accept Administrative Union, Says Sir C. P.

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 9 (A. P. I.): Travancore had no desire to be the fifth wheel of the coach of the proposed Kerala Province, said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan-President in the Sri Chitra State Council this morning.

Explaining the stand taken by Travancore in respect of the proposed Kerala Province, the Dewan-President said that if there was a scheme to bring together areas with linguistic affinity and common and inter-dependent needs for purposes of joint consultation and action in regard to matters such as procurement of food and distribution of various articles, the Travancore Government would be the first to welcome such a scheme

CONSULTATIVE BODY FOR STATES AND REST OF INDIA

At this stage the Dewan-President indicated that already as a part of the general constitutional scheme a committee was going to be constituted representing British Provinces and Indian States which would meet periodically. This consultative committee was expected to consist of 15 or 20 representatives of British India and 10 or 12 representatives of Indian States.

It would meet periodically to dis-

It would meet periodically to discuss matters of common concern to both British Provinces and Indian States and come to some understanding on those matters. If there was to be no objection to grouping on such an All-India basis, there should be less objection to local grouping of British Malabar, Travancore and Cochin, but what was asked for in the Kerala Province was administrative unity and not mere joint consultation and sovereign administrations.

Another suggestion was about Kerala one being ruled by the common forbears of the ancient ruling families of Cheraman Perumals. Was it to a mean that this Perumalship was to prevail over the combined Province of Kerala."

NO ADMINISTRATIVE UNION

"Travancore's definite decision is that they do not want any administrative union of the sort proposed but they are ready and willing to co-operate in any scheme having for its object joint consultation between the various linguistic areas on matters of common concern to all."

UNIFICATION OF KERALA

Bombay Meeting Welcomes Cochin Ruler's Lead

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, ex-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presided over a public meeting of Bombay Keralites at the Poddar College Hall on Saturday night. The meeting was called by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj to lend support to the move for the unification of Kerala.

Mr. Master at the outset referred to the modern tendency of cultural units to come closer together and develop themselves in an integrated manner. Linguistic provinces was an accepted policy of the Congress and he was sure that the aspirations of the people of Kerala would be taken note of by the National Congress

Mr. K. K Menon who made an impassioned speech referred to the recent proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin through his message to ehe State Legislative Council supporting the move for the unification of Kerala and directing his Dewan to enter into negotiations with the Madras Government and Travancore State. He welcomed the proclamation as a departure from traditional concepts of Indian Maharajas about their sovereign rights. In some respects the proclamation was revolutionary as it voluntarily accepted the status of a Constitutional ruler for the Maharaja. He deplored the attitude of the Dewan of Travancore, but hoped that the lead given by Cochin would receive popular support from all Kerala. The speaker wanted action to speed up the unification and called on the Keralites in Bombay to be the spear-head of that action.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Keralites of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, wholeheartedly supports the present move for the unification of Kerala, incorporating, British Malabar and the two Indian States of Cochin and Travancore. This meeting further puts on record its appreciation in this regard of the proclamation of the Maharaja of Cochin.

This meeting is further of the considered opinion that the opposition of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan of Travancore, against the move, is neither justifiable nor is it founded on any substantial grounds."

Mr. Narayanswami said that 23 years ago a movement was started for a University for all Kerala, but could not make headway. Behind that movement was the urge for the unification of Kerala. To-day the Cochin ruler's proclamation had given a new fillip to the movement and he was sure that despite the opposition of the Travancore Dewan unification would be a settled fact before long. The task was full of difficulties, but was not impossible of achievement.

He suggested that steps should be taken to form a committee consisting of representatives of Cochinites, Travancoreans and of those from British Malabar resident in Bombay to agitate for Kerala unification and to aid those at home in this task.

The resolution was passed unanimously and the meeting terminated.

Prepare For Any Eventuality

Br. Govt. Not Sitting Quiet, Warns Jai Prakash Narain

PATNA, Aug. 10, (A.P.I.): An appeal to the people to prepare themselves from now on for the launching of a struggle, which would be greater than that of 1942, in the event of the failure of the Constituent Assembly, was made by Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist leader, addressing a gathering yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of August 9.

WHEN THE CALL COMES

When the call for action came, said Jai Prakash Narain, all workers engaged in private or Government services should go on an all-India strike and thus paralyse the British administration in India. The mere snatching of power from British hands would not be sufficient but the people musa make themselves fit enough to take over control of administration and run it efficiently

Jai Prakash added that the British Government in spite of their conciliatory gestures were not sitting quiet but were preparing for meeting any evntuality.

BIHAR PREMIER'S TRIBUTES TO AUGUST MARTYRS

PATNA, Aug. 10 (A.P.I.): Mr Srikrishna Sinha, Prime Minister, Bihar, accompanied by the Minister for Local Self Government and Mr Mahesh Prasad Sinha paid homage to the Martyrs of August 1942. Yesterday they visited the place in front of the Patna Secretariat where a number of young men died as the result of the firing on August 9, 1942. The Prime Minister placed wreaths on their photographs

POSTHUMOUS MEDALS FOR MAHARAHTRA MARTYRS

POONA, Aug. 10 (U.P.I.): 'Martyrs' Medals' were awarded to those who sacrificed their lives in the 1942 struggle in Maharashtra at Ninth August Day meeting last evening.

Prominent among posthumous recipients are: Bhai Kotwal who was killed in police action in the Western Ghats and Parushuram Ghatge who was a victim of alleged police firing at Vaduj in the Satara District. Their wives were seated on the dais and amidst touching scenes received the medals on behalf of their deceased husbands.

PLEA FOR REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10 (A.PI.): "Constitutional methods have no doubt some value, but a revolutionary programme alone can take us to our cherished goal of "complete independence", declared Seth Damodar Swarup, President U.P.P.C., addressing a huge public meting held in celebration of August 9

"The Congress has emerged thousand times stronger since August 1942 and the British have already realised there is no alternative for them than to 'Quit India', added Mr. Swarup.

He felt that the Hindu-Muslim problem was a creation of the British Government.

He advocated complete elimination of British power from India. He concluded by appealing to the masses to organise themselves in a disciplined manner and not to indulge in pretty internal disputes

Tricolour On The Mall

SIMLA, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.): The Congress Ministers in the Punjab Cabinet, Lala Bhim Sen Sachar and Chaudhri Lahiri Singh, were the principal speakers at a public meeting held tonight to commemorate August Nine Day.

Prabhat Pheris hoisting of the national flag and spinning competitions formed part of the day's programme. The tricolour was much in prominence on the Mall, Simla's fashionable locality.

Chaudhri Lahiri Singh, Minister for Public Works charged the Muslim League, the Akalis, the Scheduled Caste Federation and the Communists for betraying the Congress in its 1942 struggle.

Justifying the Congress stand, Chaudhri Lahiri Singh pointed out that despite the British Government's vilification and disrepresentation of the Congress in America and other foreign countries it was subsequently established and acknowledged that India's mighty national organisation was fully representative

Lala Bhim Sen Sachar, Finance Minister, Punjab, speaking next counselled moderation in writing and platform speeches and emphasised perfest belief in non-violence as he felt that the present situation had placed greater responsibility on the Congress in regard to successful working of the Constituent Assembly.

LEAGUE WILL ULTIMATELY TURN TO CONGRESS

LAHORE, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.): August Nine celebrations in Lahore were rounded off at a huge public meeting held at Kapurthala House grounds tonight. Prominent Congress leaders delivered speeches explaining the significance of the day and a resolution was passed all standing, reiterating the "Quit India" stand of the Congress.

Khalifa Fazaldin moving the resolution said that the realisation of India's freedom was near at hand and no one could prevent it. "The British people have declared their intention to quit India and they are sincere in their declaration this time." He added: "I assure my co-religionists that the interests of the Muslims are safe in the hands of the Congress and they should concentrate first on winning the freedom of the country.

Kahlifa Fazaldin expressed his belief that the Muslim League after direct acvtion and undergoing the experiences of jail life, would ultimately come to the Congress and said that it was desirable that they should now come to an understanding with the Congress and mould the future constitution of the country.

INDIA SOUHLD RELY ONLY ON HERSELF FOR FREEDOM, SAYS V. K. MENON

CALICUT, August 9 (A.P.I.) August Ninth was celebrated in Calicut by the people who took a long procession in the evening which ended at a public meeting addressed by Congressmen.

Among those who addressed the gathering was Mr. V. K Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League in London.

Mr. Menon after reviewing the course of the Congress struggle for independence since 1932 said that India should reply only on herself to achieve her freedom. Mr. Menon paid a tribute to the memory of those who fell in the 1942 struggle and said that their sacrifices should inspire the people in their endeavours.

LEAGUERS WALK OUT IN PROTEST.

KARACHI, Aug. 9, (A. P. I.): Six Muslim councillors walked out of the Karachi Municipal Corporation this evening when a resolution of the Congress Party soliciting those who made sacrifices in the struggle of August 1942 was passed.

The Muslim Councillors moved an amendment to the resolution that the Corporation hereby congratulate the Muslim league Council for having decided direct action and also congratulate Muslim leaders for renouncing their titles. The amendment was lost, whereupon the Muslim Councillors left this meeting.

The Corporation then paid homage to those who sacrificed lives in the struggle and observed two minutes silence.

DELHI STUDENTS' HARTAL.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10, (A. P. I.): Delhi students observed 'hartal' today to protest against the action of the police for making a lathi charge and using tear-gas to disperse their procession yesterday.

A largely attended meeting of the students was held this morning in the Students' Park in which a resolution was passed condemning the action of the local authorities and congratulating their 40 comrades who had been arrested. The meeting demanded the immediate and unconditional release of those arrested, failing which, they warned the authorities that the students would take united action to get their comrades released.

PLEA FOR A.-I. PROTEST DAY.

The Delhi Students' Congress has wired to the All-India Students' Congress to fix an All-India Protest Day.

It is now learnt that in yesterday's disurbance a British woman riding on the pillion of a motor cycle was injured as a result of stone-throwing.

More than 25 students were injured on Aug. 9 as a result of police lathicharge, according to the statement issued today by Mr. Santosh Chatterjee, General Secretary of the Delhi Students' Federation.

Police patrols and other precautions are continuing today. All military traffic along Elgin Road in front of the Red Fort has been diverted via Bela Road.

"IMPERIALISM IN INDIA IS DEAD"

LUCKNOW, August 9. (A.P.I.): "British Imperialism in India is dead. If the Britishers can prolong their stay in this country, it will only be through the complicity of Quislings," declared Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Justice addressing a mammoth public meeting in Aminuddaula Park to observe August 9.

Mr. C. B. Gupta, President of the Lucknow City Congress Committee, said that the 1942 Movement was a rehearsal of the movement which will have to be launched to liquidate British imperialism in this country.

Mr. Mohan Lal Gautam, Congress Socialist Leader, observed that in the next movement, with the capture of civil administration attempts should be made to form Government in the country on the lines of Satara and Bhagalpur in 1942. There was growing disaffection in the army and the imperialists were aware of the fact that the army was no longer loyal to them.

Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Students Congress at the University.

A holiday was declared in Lucknow university to-day by the Vice-Chancellor, at the request of Mr Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Home Minister.

FLAG SALUTATION AT JALLIANWALA BAGH.

AMRITSAR, August 9. A flag salutation ceremony at Jallianwala Bagh was the highlight of August 9 celebrations in Amritsar this morning. The flag hoisting was performed by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshwar, the Forward Bloc Leader. I.N.A. volunteers led by Colonel Pritam Singh gave a partial salute.

Amritsar to-day wore a gala appearance with the bazaars and many private residence flying tricolour flags.

RAWALPINDI CELEBRATIONS.

RAWALPINDI, August 9. Flag hoisting ceremony in connection with the 'Quit India' day was performed this morning at the Tilak National Hall by Vaidraj Yogi Ramnath Shastri, a local Congress leader in the presence of a large gathering. Similar ceremonies were arranged in various Ward Congress Committees.

CAWNPORE PAYS HOMAGE.

CAWNPORE, August 9. Cawnpore paid its homage to the martyrs of 1942 in a befitting manner. 'Prabhat Pheries' were taken out in all the localities and flag salutation ceremony was performed by Pandit Balkrishna Sharma M.L.A. (Central). Batches of "Qaumi Seva Dal" volunteers paraded the streets of the city. The city was decorated with national flags and portraits of national leaders. National flags were hoisted and meetings held in some of the local education institutions.

POLICE MAKE LATHI CHARGE IN AKALKOT.

SANGLI, August 10. (A.P.I.): Latni charge was made by the police of Akalkot State on rayats when they observed the 9th August day according to a telegraphic news received from the Secretary of the Akalkot State Praja Parishad. The report adds that some were rendered unconscious and some injured.

DELHI OBSERVANCE.

NEW DELHI, August 9. (A.P.I.): The observance of August 9 'Day' began this morning in old and New Delhi with 'Prabhat Pheries' and flag hoisting ceremonies held in various wards of the city. Congress volunteers sold badges throughout the city.

A number of students who abstained from attending schools and colleges held a meeting at the students park where wreaths were placed on the students martyrs memorial.

Another procession was taken out by students at about one o'clock in Chandni chowk which was dispersed by the police by using tear gas.

The more students have been taken into custody.

Most of the shops in Chandni Chowk have been closed.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Views

Our film industry, having grown up haphazardly, is lopsided in many directions, but remarkably so in the matter of publicity.

THE BANE OF 'BLURBS'

The small, independent producer apart, every big film unit is supposed to have a publicity department, the role of whose Chief is, presumably, to act as liaison man between his film studio and the Press. However, as far as my own experience goes, most of these publicity officers never put in an appearance into a film-editor's office even once in a while. They seem content to dole out to newspapers and periodicals, film 'blurbs' couched in nauseatingly superlative, often ungramatical, and even more often unconsciously comical terms! When a new picture is about to be released; one's office becomes over-flooded with such publicity reports and fervent requests for their insertion.

REGULAR CONTACT NECESSARY

Believe it or not, but there have been several occasions when, BEFORE the premiere of a picture, I have received 'blurbs' to the effect that "the picture opened with eclat at such and such a theatre and was received with great enthusiasm by the overjoyed audience"!! I can think of nothing to beat such brazenfacedness—asking the Press to join film-makers in duping the public!

This sad state of affairs should, forthwith, be remedied. Let the publicity departments keep in REGULAR touch with the screen press. Occasionally, they should ask film scribes to visit their studios, see films in the making and meet the stars, producers, directors etc., personally. As matters stand, a writer on films seldom sees the faces of any of these 'luminaries'—except on the screen!

CHAPTER FROM HOLLYWOOD

Let the Indian film industry take a chapter, in the matter of publicity from Hollywood. There, most film scribes are in personal touch with screen personalities. Hence they are in a better position to write stories about the stars from the human angle. Who benefits as a result of this?—Assuredly the film people.

The best publicity is that which is incidental, resulting from human contacts. As far as reviewing goes, the film critic's judgment should not be interfered with. Of course, it stands to reason that a critic will take more interest in a film which he has, partly, seen in the making, than in one whose 'reports' begin to inundate his office only a fortnight before its release.

LET US CO-OPERATE

Advance publicity is absolutely necessary in the case of film with newcomers in the cast. No new Hollywood star is ever launched without reams of publicity wisely arranged by the studio working in full co-operation with the Press.

Let local film units seek to establish better co-operation Then, perhaps, the yellow film journalism which believes in slurring 'slanging' snarling at film personalities and productions, will vanish, and a soberer tone will creep into the film press.—SARDI.

Reviews (Tabloid)

Minerva

SHADES OF "REBECCA"

Reminiscent of Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca", Minerva Movietone's SHAMA presents the unique story of a dead woman's influence on her husband and his second wife.

Wasti and Mehtab enact the stellar roles. The picture bears the unmistakable stamp of its maker—Sohrab Modi.

*

Swastik

CONGRESS IGNORED

Rajkamal's DR. KOTNIS KI AMAR KAHANI, is mainly, the story of a romance between an Indian doctor and a Chinese girl. The maker has completely ignored the role played by Congress leaders in getting up the Medical Mission of which this doctor was a member

Shantaram, who has directed the picture, plays the hero opposite Jayashree as the Chinese girl.

★

Lamington

HOARY THEME

ZAMIN-ASMAN, from the Prakash Studios, may be described as one of their average films

The photoplay contains the overwork Capital versus Labour formula, rehashed by Girish. Ranjana and Jeevan play the leading roles under the direction of Dwarka Khosla.

Grouping Of Small States

Tentative Proposals Under Way If Cabinet Plan Materialises

NEW DELHI August 10, (API): The Associated Press of India understands that to facilitate Indian States playing their full part in the affairs of the Indian Union, if the Cabinet Mission's plan materialises, certain tentative proposals are under consideration to organise the smaller Indian States into twelve or thirteen groups. These groups, it is stated, will compare favourably with some of the British Indian Provinces in point of size, population and resources.

Details of the plan are not yet settled, but it is possible that Western India States may form one group, Eastern India States another group, North India States a third group and so on. The immediate problem is whether the States will join in forming such groups and if so on what terms and conditions and what shape ultimately the Group Governments in the Union will assume apart from the State Governments.

Chamber of Princes circles in New Delhi explain that if the Cabinet Mission's plan succeeds in British India and the States, as a result of negotiations as provided for in the Cabinet Mission's plan agree to join the Union, the groupings will have to be completed before the conclusion of the proposed Treaty with England.

The Chamber of Princes is also reported to be working towards the acceleration of internal reforms—administration as well as constitutional—in those States where the standards fall below those of British India.

Sangli Ruler Consults Popular Leaders

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
MIRAJ, Aug. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi, recently advised the Deccan States Princes to form a union with their own people, instead of forming the Deccan States Union. The Ruler of Sangli seems to be the first to mve in that direction. He is contacting his subjects and exchanging views with them and holding discussions about the Deccan State's Union scheme and trying to know the immediate demand of the people. Two days ago he met the members of the Sangli State's People's Conference Working Committee, when Dr. Deshpande, Chairman of the Praja Parishad, stressed that the merger of the States in the nearing Provinces was their ideal. But the complete transfer of power to the people was their immediate objective. The Ruler of Sangli is meeting tomorrow all the members of the Sangli Legislative Assembly with a view to as certain their opinion.

There is a thick rumour that, after consulting the public leaders of all shades and opinions, the Ruler of Sangli, is likely to transfer power on the lines of the 1935 Government of India Constitution Act.

Boy Missing

Dr. L. R. Dandekar of Versova writes to say that his son, Keshav Laxman Dandekar, has been missing from his home since 5 a.m. on Friday. The boy is 18 years old and has a fair complexion. He is about 5 feet high. He was last seen wearing a white shirt and blue nickers. He was barefooted. Any information of his whereabouts may be conveyed to Dr. Dandekar at Versova.

CONGRESS CALL FOR LEAGUE CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page 9.)

view the Sikhs' stand, "vis-a-vis" the Constituent Assembly, in the light of the talks the Sikh deputation had with the Congress High Command at Wardha and the consequent advice to the Sikhs by the Congress President.

Sardar Niranjan Singh Gill, Dictator of the Panthic Committee of Action, said the Congress leaders' unqualified sympathy with the Sikh position arising out of the British State Paper of May 16 and their assurance to help the Sikhs in their stand for self-preservation will go a long way in the Sikhs coming into the Constituent Assembly.

Sardar Gill and party have programmed to leave Delhi for Amritsar tonight to be in time there to give the representatives a first-hand account of their talks with the Congress High Command

SHOULD SATISFY SIKHS

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 10 (U.P.I.): "I should think the Congress Working Committee's resolution will satisfy my Sikh brothers", said Sardar Pratap Singh, member of the Working Committee, in an interview to the United Press of India on the Working Committee's resolution on the Sikh's attitude to the Constituent Assembly.

Explaining his viewpoint on the subject, Sardar Pratap Singh said: 'The Congress recognised the injustice done to the Sikhs and has also drawn the attention of the Cabinet Mission to it. Further it has given a clear assurance demanded by the Sikh Panthic Delegation that it would give them all possible support in removing their legitimate grievances and in securing adequate safeguards for the protection of their just interests in the Punjab. I, therefore, hope the Sikhs will revise that attitude and would now agree to participate in the Constituent Assembly. Let them enter the Assembly and fight for their cause. The Congress, I have no doubt, will extend its powerful support to their just cause."

Malayan Sikhs Criticise Panthic Board's Action

SINGAPORE, (A.P.A.): Sharp criticism of the decision of the Sikhs in India to boycott the Constituent Assembly in the face of a Congress appeal for co-operation has been voiced by some leaders of Malaya's 50,000 Sikhs, the second largest Indian community in this country.

Some of them have appealed to Sikh leaders in India by telegram and letter to reconsider their decision contending it is detrimental to the interests and integrity of India.

Sardar Budh Singh of Kuala Lumpur, venerable Sikh leader who is popularly termed "the Malaya Gandhi", told the Associated Press of America, in an interview:

The political move adopted by our brethren in India on the recommendations of the Pratinidhi Panthic Board in Lahore are in no way commendable. We have only contempt and no enthusiasm for such unwise and hasty decisions".

"Our view is from a broader phase of the situation".

Sardar Budh Singh characterised the Sikh attitude as tantamount to "aping" the Muslim League, which, he asserted, is eager to exploit any quarrel between the Congress and other parties.

Malayan Sikhs are unable to understand "what game of politics" Sikhs in India are playing at this "crucial hour" in Indian history, Sardar Budh Singh said.

CONGRESS INVITED TO FORM GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, August 10.

The Viceroy in his letter to the Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru has invited Congress to form fully representative Government at centre. This is in pursuance of paragraph 8 of State Paper of June 16th following League's rejection of Long and Short Term plans. The offer I learn is unconditional.

Lord Wavell however, I learn, has given sufficient ind-cation that the Government so formed should fully represent principal parties and minorities. The Law and Order aspect of Indian situation vis-a-vis Muslim League's recent attitude also has been emphasised, and Lord Wavell, it is believed, his suggested to Pandit Nehru to make reasonable offer to Muslim League and take all steps necessary to remove apprehension regarding Congress attitude to long-range plan.

New Delhi anticipates unequivocal declaration that Congress would honour the terms of State Paper of May 16 in letter and spirit and should bring back League to constitutionalism. As indicated yesterday.

Lord Wavell, I further learn, has Congress even if League refuses to come back notwithstanding Congress declarations and reasonable offer of representation in Executive Council

Lord Wavell, it is explained here, has adopted democratic practice of inviting Majority Party to form Government and has left it to Congress to secure representation of other parties and communities.

Lord Wavell, I further learn, has indicated proposed strength of Council as 14. New Delhi awaits Congress reactions from Wardha.

FOUR SEATS FOR LEAGUE?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

WARDHAGANJ, August 10: It is understood that before the end of this month, the Congress would be in office at the centre. Gandhiji is proceeding to Delhi, after the Working Committee meeting to secure clarification on various points from the Viceroy before the Congress forms a National Government at the centre. I further understand that four seats would be kept vacant for the Muslim League, whenever it chooses to come in.

Who will succeed Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, when he goes to the Centre is engaging the High Command's attention. Sardar Patel and Rajendra Prasad are also to go to the Centre, and their names are ruled out of consideration. Moulana Azad is likely to be persuaded to accept the responsibility of the Congress Presidentship again.

Next Congress Session In Agra?

WARDHAGANJ, August 10. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India reliably learns that Agra may be finally selected to be the venue of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held by about the middle of November.

While considering Pandit Pant's invitation to hold the Congress session in the United Provinces, the Working Committee, it is understood, had names of three places in that Province before it—Agra Cawnpore and Meerut and although the exact venue is not yet finally decided the consensus of opinion appears at the moment to give first preference to Agra, which has a historical background.

Discussing the Working Committee's resolution with the United Press of India, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, member of the Working Committee from the United Provinces, said: "I am really glad that the Working Committee accepted the invitation on behalf of my province and agreed to hold the next session of the Congress within our Province which, I hope, will make the dawn of a new era in our national life. I am certain all will co-operate whole-heartedly in order to make the session in everyway successful, wherever it may be held in our province"

Mahatma "Stages A Walk Out"

Noisy Behaviour Of Boys At Saksaria College Made Him Leave Auditorium

NAGPUR, August 9. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi who was to have inaugurated the education through the medium of mother tongue in the Saksaria Commerce College, Wardha today, left the auditorium without delivering the address owing to the noisy behaviour of the boys.

The hall was overcrowded and a large number of students who were unable to enter the hall rushed in breaking the glasspanes and creating confusion. Besides, a large crowd was waiting outside for admission.

As Gandhiji came from the Working Committee at four in the afternoon to address the gathering he found it impossible to speak. He then left the meeting.

It was announced later that Mahatma Gandhi would address a meeting later in the evening on the college grounds.

SIND LEAGUER'S THREAT OF CIVIL WAR

Direct Action Decision Explained

KARACHI, August 10, (API): Mr. M. H. Gazdar, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, today explaining the League High Command's resolution on direct action said that the Muslim League had left the matter to the British and the Congress to decide for India's independence. The League had completely broken away from British Imperialism and it was now for the Congress to take initiative in winning the support of Muslims to make British to 'Quit India.' The Muslim League would wait and watch who took the initiative against Muslim interests, whether the British or the Congress. And the Muslim League was determined to give strong fight to either of them. If necessary the League would fight them both.

Mr. Gazdar said that the League was certain to paralyse administration in the whole of India. If the Provincial Governments tried to help the British Government in putting down the League movement, the fight then would very likely develop into a civil war. "And that is not the anticipation relished by any patriotic Indian", said Mr. Gazdar. "It is, therefore, up to the Congress which is the major organisation, to avoid the clash."

Mr. Gazdar continued: "But I regret that certain top ranking Congress leaders are out to take the earliest opportunity to crush the League by turning British guns and police bayonets on Muslims. I warn them they will have to pay for Muslim lives thus lost in Hindu blood with compound interest."

Lock-out In Navsari Mill

NAVSARI, August 10 (A.P.I.)I A lock-out involving 3,000 workers has been declared in the Mofatlal Mills here. Following complaints against Spinning Master, the operatives of the Spinning Department went on strike from August 6. All the other workers of the mill joined the strike

LONDON TALKS SCOPE WIDENED

Arab Indignation Against U. S. Support Of Aggression

JERUSALEM, August 9 (Reuter):—Jamal Husseini, Vice-Chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive, said in a press interview to-day that all members of the Arab League except one categorically opposed Federation or partition as a resolution of the Palestine problem.

Husseini returned to Jerusalem yesterday from Cairo.

He said that Arab States would use the proposed London talks on Palestine as a prelude to the presentation of Palestine Arabs' case to the United Nations Organisation.

"There is the strongest resentment throughout the Arab world against United States for its continued support of aggression, terrorism and open invasion of Palestine", Husseini declared.

He said that Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine, told him in an interview that the question of Jewish illegal immigration to Palestine was being considered.

LONDON TALKS PROSPECTS

LONDON, August 9, (Reuter): Britain does not intend to limit the scope of the Palestine conference to be held at the end of August to discussion of the Federal Scheme, a Foreign Office spokesmen told Reuters' diplomatic correspondent this morning.

He was commenting on the report that Britain's invitation to the Palestine Arab Higher Executive had been rejected on the ground that the Federal scheme could not form the basis for discussion.

The spokesman said that at the Conference any of the parties would be free to make counter-proposals, but he said that it would not be possible to rule out discussion of the Federal Plan which was being put forward conditionally by Britain herself.

Parsee Widow Loses Rights To Husband's Patents

PITSBURGH, Aug. 9 (UPA): The widow of the late Dr. B. D. Saklatwalla, Indian Parsee scientist of Pittsburgh, today, lost the rights to his patents to his former partner in risk bidding at an auction sale, which was arranged to dissolve the partnership of Saklatwalla with Fred Foot.

Saklatwalla was killed in a California air crash in 1944.

The rights to the patents sold for 216,295 dollars, an increase of 1,000 over the widow's final bid.

Sir Victor Sassoon Leaves Estate Of $25,000

LOS ANGELES, 9., (U.P.A.) Sir Victor Sassoon was left the 25,000 dollar estate of Mrs. Lucia Stelliana Mittner, who called him her friend in her will.

Attorney Stuart P. Fischer indicated that Sassoon probably will expend the funds locating and aiding Mrs. Mittner's mother and brother in Rumania.

Inventor Of Googly Dead

MARTIZBURG, (South Africa). August 10. (Reuter): The death occurred here to-day of South African Test bowler, Vogler, the man who invented the googly.

One of the greatest bowlers ever to have played for South Africa, Vogler took 400 wickets in first class cricket at a cost of only 18 runs each. In 1906, playing for the Eastern Province against Griqualand West he took all the ten wickets for 26 runs.

BRAZILIAN RICE BEING UNLOADED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, August 9 (API): The consignment of 9,521 tons of Brazilian rice which arrived in Madras on August 7 by S. S. "Cressington Court" is now being unloaded for distribution in Madras city and various other centres in the mofussil.

H. E Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, paid a visit to the harbour to-day to inspect the unloading of the cargo, which, as already reported, is the first shipment to arrive in Madras from America.

The present consignment consists of four different varieties including broken rice all of which are testified to be of a high quality by the food officials of the Government.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 14, 2002.
Muslim: Ramjan 13, 1365.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 12, 1315
Sunrise: 6-18 a.m. Sunset: 7-9 p.m
Hightide: 11-37, 23-16 Lowtide: 04-37, 17-41.

Today's Engagements

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE EMPLOYEES' UNION: General meeting at 6-30 p.m. today in Jinnah Hall. Mr. Vali Mohomad Khan, Vice-President, will preside. Mr. M. Y. Nurie Vice-President BPCC., Mr. P K Atre and Mr. Nagindas T. Master will address the meeting.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today at 6 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School, when Dasturji Bode will speak on "Leave the rest to Him" expound the Philosophy of the Gathas.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Prof. Athavale on "What is God Vision" at 4-30 p.m. today.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION: Extraordinary meeting to consider the present situation in Goa at 4-30 p.m. today.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Four Golden Links of Life.", Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6.15 p.m. today.

LECTURE: Mr. A. Fazal will speak on "Divine Revelation and World Problems" at 6-15 p.m. today at Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street. Dr Manji will preside.

SARASWAT ATHLETIC LEAGUE: Under the joint auspices of the League, the Kanara Saraswat Association, the Saraswat, Anandashram and Talmakiwadi Co-operative Housing Societies, Ltd., the "Parents' day" will be held at 4.45 p.m. today at Anandashram Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, Mr R. S. Padbidri will preside.

BOMBAY ANDHRA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD. Annual meeting at Kuver Kunj, Dr. Ganti Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 5 p.m. today.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Nitaidas Bhakti Sastry will hold SRIMAD BHAGAVATA CLASS, at the Math, Kalyandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, at 6-15 p.m. today.

BHARTIYA SANGH Physical culture show open to public at Madhav Baug at 7-30 P.M. today. Mr. S K Patil to preside.

BOMBAY SOUTH KANARA BRAHMINS' ASSN: Annual meeting in Justice Patkars' Building, Hughes Road at 4 p.m. today.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: A public condolence meeting of Vaishnavas other Hindus and admirers will be held at 6 p.m. (ST), today at Madhavbag under the presidentship of Mr. Govindlal Motilal for expressing their regret at the sad demise of Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj of Bada Mandir.

SANTA CRUZ MUSIC CIRCLE: "Shahnai Solo" by Mr. Ali Hussein and party of Benares, at 4 p.m. today in Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, instead of vocal music by Mr. S. C. R. Bhat, which has been postponed owing to his ill-health.

YOUTH LEAGUE will lead a procession on Monday starting from the Cross Maidan, Dhobitalao, at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Lecture by Prof. S. Srihari Rao in Andhra Mahasabha premises at 7-30 p.m. today on "Proof of God's Existence through Logic and Science."

UPAKARMAM: Sri Kethandapatti Narasimachariar will conduct at Appaji Ramachandra Bldg. Deodhar Road, Matunga, G.I.P., on Monday from 7-30 A.M.

AT BHUTA NIVAS: N. S. S. Vadhyar (Rasu Vadhyar) will perform Sravanam Ceremonies at 1/22 Bhuta Nivas, Matunga on Monday at 10-30 a.m.

AT S. I. BHAJAN SAMAJ

The Rig Veda, Yajurveda Sravana Upakarma will be performed by Bramhasri Melatur Vadhyar on Monday at the South Indian Bhajan Samaj Matunga, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 12 A.M.

N K G S B. SANGH: Students' Function at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, today at 4 p.m. Dr. A V Baliga, FRCS (Eng)., will preside.

BOMBAY ALL-MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: Public meeting today, at 5-30 p.m., at Podar College to consider the recent declaration made by Cochin Maharaja and the statement issued by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, on unification of Kerala. Sjt. C. B. Kumar will preside.

MUSLIMS TO BOYCOTT BHAVNAGAR DHARASABHA ELECTIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

PALITANA, Aug. 7.

Bhavnagar State has declared and fixed September 5, 1946, the date of election of Dharasabha for the State.

The State has announced 17 different centres for this election, and there are 175 sub-centres of election campaign. In village areas one centre of election is created for every four villages and six centres are created for Bhavnagar proper.

The leaders of the Muslim League Party have declared non-co-operation against election of Dharasabha in Bhavnagar. Darbarsaheb and Dhebarbhai have guided Praja Parishad of Bhavnagar to stand for election and capture the seats.

Sjt. U. S. Krishna Rao and Chandrabhaga Devi, well-known South Indian dancers will give a recital on Monday evening in Blavatsky Lodge under the auspices of Saraswat Cultural Centre.

SEARCH CARRIED ON IN SWITZERLAND

Dogs Used To Scent Out Mussolini's Body

BELLINZONA, (Switzerland), Aug 10 (A.P.A.): The police of the Canton Tessin in the Southern Italian speaking part of Switzerland confirmed today that the islands of Brissago in Lake Maggiore were searched with dogs for Benito Mussolini's body.

"The action was undertaken following newspaper reports claiming that the body might be buried there" a police official said, adding that there had been no request by the Italian authorities to undertake the search.

The police also said that the search has ceased in the islands and that the idea the body might have been brought to the Brissago islands must be definitely discarded.

Bombay Government Gazette

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

On relief, Mr. J. G. Simms, O.B.E., I.C.S., was appointed as Collector of Poona vice Mr. J. M. Corin, I.C.S., proceeded on leave preparatory to premature retirement.

On relief, Mr. Rajguru is appointed as Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. H. N. Girme proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. B. C. Vakil, LL.B., from the Bar to officiate as an Assistant Judge in the Bombay Province.

Mr. B. C. Vakil to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Broach from the date on which he assumes charge of the post.

Mr. W. W. Godwin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted leave up to the 15th February 1947 (inclusive), from the 1st August 1946, preparatory to retirement.

Mr. S. M. Abbas, Assistant Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, as officiating Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona, from the date on which he relieves Mr. B. J. Rege.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani ICS Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is granted an extension of leave on average pay up to the 21st September 1946, inclusive, so as to bring the total period of leave to four months, in continuation of the leave granted.

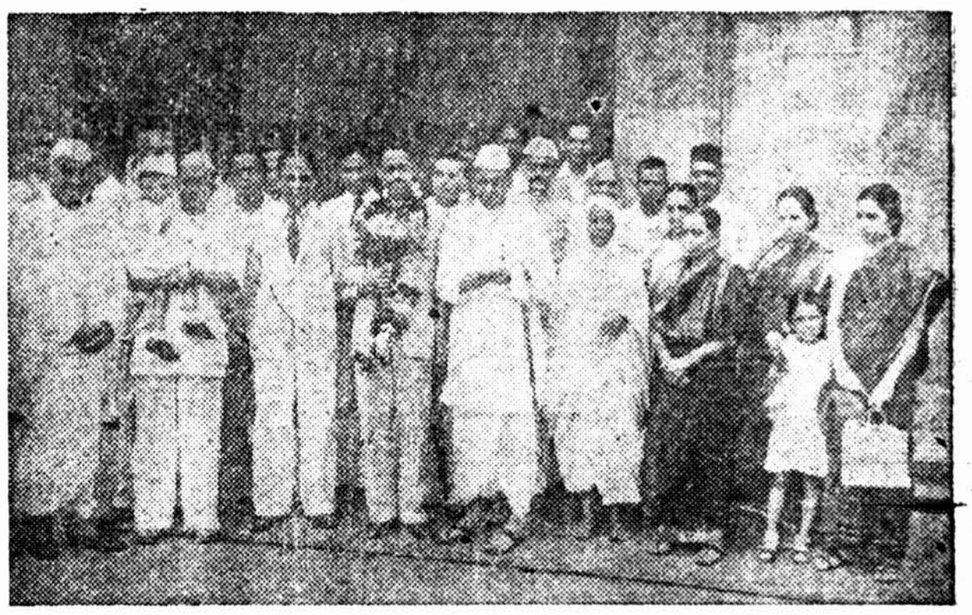
TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

SUNDAY, Aug 11.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a m D Amel (Flute) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Master Ibrahim (Clarionet) 8.45 Indukumar Parekh 9.0 Anusuya Chaudhuri 9-20 a.m. Marathe 11-0 Music from Film 11-45 Sangeet-Rangbhoomi (Scene from 'Satteche Gulam" by B V Warerkar). 12.15 p m Sardarbai Karadgekar 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Gururao Deshpande 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 Gururao Deshpande 4.50 Master Ibrahim (Clarionet) 5.15 Gammat Jammat 5.45 E R Prabhu (Violin) 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Chitrapat Sangeet 6.30 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri; Filmi Geet) 6.45 Anusuya Chaudhuri 7.0 "Nishana" (Hindustani play by Bahar Batalvi) 7.30 Ram Marathe 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Air Orchestra (Kaunsi-Bahar) 8.45 Turning Point (Radio adaptation of Guy De Maupassant's story by Dr R Marathe) 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 To Be Announced 10.10 Symphonic Hour.

LUCKNOW, August 9 (A.P.I.): Eight hundred numismatics which were kept underground during the period of war have been unearthed and rearranged in the Lucknow museum. Of these 500 coins belong to the Nawab of Oudh and 300 to the Indo-Greek Kings who ruled the North-Western India from about 250 B. C. to 59 B. C.



Mr. V. B. Kher, son of the Bombay Premier photographed on the eve of his departure to England to take diploma in leather technology.

Harwood League Football

REFEREE COURAGE DISALLOWS EXTRA TIME FOR PENALTY

Last Minute Decider By Trades Negatived: Thomas Ordered Off The Field

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRADES (Narayan and Thomas)	2
CITY POLICE (Adams and G. Rose)	2

The appalling, unpardonable crass ignorance of the elementary rules of the games on the part of the official cost Trades the match and one valuable point. Courage, that official, by disallowing extra time for a penalty, committed a blunder that must at once stamp him as utterly incapable of ever handling any soccer match of importance. No footballer worthy of the name can be ignorant of the rule that in the event of a penalty being awarded sufficient time must be allowed to have the kick completed. The enormity of this blunder of the first magnitude was as deplorable as it was unforgivable. With barely seconds to go, Deatker of the City Police fouled Bhimrao in the penalty area. Referee Courage awarded a penalty, Narayan took the spot kick and as he shot a low drive to the left of custodian Hawkswell and beat him all ends up ignorant Courage sounded the final whistle disallowing the goal.

Nor was this the only regrettable lapse on the part of the official. It was noticed that he had cautioned custodian Sanjiva, when a penalty was awarded against them, not to move as the kick was being taken by G. Ross. It is evident that the correct thing for him to do would have been to re-order the spot kick in the event of the custodian moving instead of cautioning him previously.

Another action of a very doubtful nature was the ordering off of Trades left-in Thomas for apparently very flimsy reasons.

The singularly painful behaviours of this official this evening should earn for him a well-deserved ejection from the panel of referees.

St. Xavier College Table-Tennis

CHANDARANA & D.H. KAPADIA IN FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nasikwala entered the women's singles final eleminating Miss Boccarro without much difficulty, the loser reaching double figures only in the first game.

Then in partnership with Boccarro, Nasikwala accounted for Madon and Brodie 3—1 to claim the doubles title.

The men's singles semi-finals worked out according to form. D. H. Kapadia experienced little difficulty against Varde although he conceded a game and Chaubal playing out of his class was no match for Chandarana.

The following are the results: -

Women's Singles Final—Nasikwala beat Boccarro 21—10, 21—9, 21-9.

The following are the results:--

Junior's doubles final—Y.S. Vyas and R. M. Jhaveri beat R. S. Yedderi and V. V. Nadkarni 21—17, 18—21, 21—18.

Veteran's Singles Final—R. N. Samuel beat K. R. Davar 21—9, 21—15.

Women's Doubles Final—Boccarro and Nasikwala beat Madon and Brodie 21—12, 17—21, 22—20, 21—13.

Men's Singles Semi-Finals—

D. H. Kapadia beat Varde 18—21, 21—13, 24—22, 21—11 and Chandarana beat Chaubal 21—9, 21—9, 21—13.

Sunday's Matches—6 p.m. onwards—final of men's doubles, followed by final of women's singles, followed by final of men's singles.

MOHUN BAGAN BEAT UNION SPORTING

CALCUTTA, August 10, (A.P.I.): In the third round of the I.F.A. Shield, Mohun Bagan defeated Union Sporting from Khulna by four goals to two

In the concluding match of the Calcutta Football League (First Division), Bhowanipore drew with Customs, with one goal each.

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Pangire Case Sequel

Inspector Ingavle And Associate Suspended

KOLHAPUR, August 10, (A.P.I.): The Government of Kolhapur has suspended police Inspector Ingavle and his associate Jamadar Danote, against whom Mrs. Kashibai Hanbar of Pangire has filed a case in the court of the Magistrate of Kolhapur under Sec. 323, 324, 342 and 506 of the Cr. P. C.

Mrs. Kashibai had applied to the Prime Minister of Kolhapur requesting him to suspend these officers until the case against them had been decided.

NO MORE CUT IN BASIC RATIONS

Food Ministers Insist On Maintaining Quota

NEW DELHI, August 10. (U.P.I.): The All-India Food Ministers' Conference, which concluded to-day, adopted a resolution against any further reduction in the basic quota of rations after carefully examining the over-all picture of the food-grains position in India, including Bengal.

The resolution says that the present quota of 12 ounces per head is already inadequate and any further reduction therein is bound to have disastrous consequences on the life and health on the people.

The Ministers opine that the effort to secure supplies from abroad should be redoubled.

157 ARRESTED IN MADURA

MADURA, August 10, (A.P.I.): One hundred and twenty-five persons, who went in batches and attempted to hoist the Tri-colour flag in defiance of the prohibitory order in force on the top of the Tirupurankundram Hill where a mosque is situated, were arrested to-day by the police.

Representatives of the Tirupurankundram Congress Committee met the Premier, Mr. T. Prakasam, who is here on a two-day visit and urged him to have the order under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting the hoisting of any flag on the hilltop, withdrawn. The Premier counselled them not to precipitate matters as they had a Government of their own.

The total number of persons arrested since yesterday in this connection is 157.

S.I.R. STRIKE NOTICE

Management Announces Failure Of Talks With Union

MADRAS, August 10 (A.P.I.): No settlement has been reached between the South Indian Railway Administration and the Labour Union in the attempt to avert the general strike of railway employees called for by the Union some time after August 15.

Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds, General Manager, South Indian Railway, in a communication from Trichinopoly informs the Associated Press of India: "The demands made by the South Indian Railway Labour Union in their notice of strike dated Aug. 1, 1946, were discussed by me with the representative of the Union at 3 p.m. today. I regret to announce that no settlement was reached at this discussion."

No Play At Cheltenham

CHELTENHAM, August 10, (Reuter): A violent storm, which uprooted tents and flooded the pitch, struck the college ground just before the scheduled starting time for the India versus Gloucestershire match, and with dramatic suddenness, a light shower turned to a hurricane. Hence, the play for the day was abandoned at 2 p.m. (local time). Sheets of rain swept the playground and two tents were blown over in quick succession and some people standing nearby narrowly escaped injury.

At the height of the storm the whole ground resembled a lake.

Let Congress Help League Build Up Pakistan In North-West

BRAILSFORD'S TIP TO DISSIPATE MUSLIM FEARS OF MAJORITY RULE

LONDON, Aug. 10, (Reuter): Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the well-known Socialist writer who has recently returned from a five-month visit to India, makes the following comments on the Indian situation in an article in the Socialist ...periodical ...the "New Statesman and Nation", entitled "What Hope for India's Peace?"

No hopeful expedient remains save to hand over responsibility to the Congress; let it form the most representative Interim Government it can get together and deal as best it can with the boycott of the Constituent Assembly by Muslims and Sikhs.

We are bound by Mr. Attlee's declaration: No minority, not even this impressive Muslim minority can be allowed to obstruct India's road to freedom. That is the first principle that should guide us.

But, it would be folly to suppose that moral rules of Democracy can work in this situation with a generous disposition to compromise. The Hindu-Muslim feud was largely created by Tory policy; but it is now a hard fact cemented by Mr. Jinnah's appeal to fanaticism. The lesser his "two nations" will not bow to majority rule.

Within reasonable limits, there must be conciliation. It was difficult for the Congress to make concessions so long as it was being pressed by British Ministers and the Viceroy to do so. It went a long way under their persuasion, but all negotiations were dogged by memories of the past when the British conqueror ruled by dividing. Throw the whole responsibility unreservedly to the Congress itself and it may rise to the height of this great argument. It believes that Muslims are brothers linked to it by ties of nationality.

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Its main task must be then to win their confidence and awaken in them also a sense of India's unity. It will have to keep order and do it if need be, with Indian troops.

It would incur a fatal moral discredit if it used British arms to establish its authority. It cannot rely on coercion: It must conciliate and strive to awaken in these embittered minorities some response to its own generosity.

In some form, it will have to concede the substance of Pakistan. This idea was repugnant to it because it came draped in reactionary commercial ideology.

DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP B.

But there is much to be said for the grouping of certain provinces on geographical footing. Quite apart from the fact that North-Western provinces and states (Group B) are predominantly Muslim, they form a natural geographical unit. Their economic life depends absolutely on the five great rivers to which they owe their fertility. If I may venture on a suggestion, it is that the Congress should go into the Constituent Assembly with the purpose of discovering positive and useful functions for group organisation in this region. These provinces ought to control their rivers in common, which means that they should together plan and execute their schemes for hydro-electricity, irrigation, settlement on land and water transport. That would be an immense opportunity and it should benefit Hindus and Sikhs no less than Muslims. To satisfy the pride of the League, this group of provinces should enjoy some of the dignity and power of statehood—its own flag instance and its own coinage.

On its spiritual side, by all means let it foster Islamic culture, subject only to the rule of toleration and equal civil rights for all. More could be done on the Tennessey Valley lines to raise the economic standards of the Muslim population of the North-West than by any of the devices prompted by communal rivalry. For the north-eastern group (C) much less can be urged and if it should ever be formed, Assam, mainly a Hindu province, will certainly break it up by opting out of it.

PAKISTAN IN NORTH-WEST.

In some such way, the Congress may be able to win over the League to a measure of collaboration. If it were to offer its positive help in building up a Pakistan in the North-West, would Mr. Jinnah, in his turn, enlarge the functions of the Indian Union? At least it ought to have the Customs under its charge as well as Defence, Foreign Policy and Communications?

But it would be pedantic at this stage to dwell on details. No constitution will work in India and no enduring constitution can be devised, unless leaders of the Congress can transform the atmosphere of today and win the trust of Muslims.

They might for example offer Mr. Jinnah the presidency of the Constituent Assembly. This ageing man is ambitious. If he really desires settlement, could he win for himself a greater place than this in history? The crown of glory will go to the architect of India's peace.

Manchester Guardian's Appeal To Congress

MANCHESTER, Aug. 10 (Reuter): Urging the Congress party to make a fresh effort to find a compromise, the leading liberal provincial 'Manchester Guardian' says: "The relapse of Indian parties into their old bargaining positions is sad, but not surprising.

While the Viceroy is making a new attempt to form an Interim Government of popular Indian leaders and while the Constituent Assembly is waiting to begin its momentous form, the carefully constructed basis of self-Government has been knocked away. As things look at present, it would take too long to start all over again. Whether it would help to invite principal leaders to London for renewed negotiations in calmer atmosphere, as some people have suggested, is hard to judge.

"Short of some such move, the Viceroy will have to try a makeshift arrangement which brings at least some of the popular leaders into the Government. Much will depend on policy decisions taken by the new Working Committee of the Congress which has just met"

After tracing the course of events which has led up to this situation, the 'Manchester Guardian' concludes "no doubt, some of our Congress friends will tell us that there is no need to worry. Surely, there is enough statesmanship among Congress leaders to make them see the need for some basic assurances to others as well as to themselves. If the Viceroy should decide to leave the Muslim League to its own devices for the present, It would be because the situation calls urgently for almost any kind of popular Government.

"Is it too late to appeal to the parties for a new effort to find the basis for a compromise? The next move is with the Congress. It can still preserve the unity of India by facing the fact that the organised Muslims mus be given lasting guarantees. If it shows restraint, there might be chances of a popular Government now and a new approach to the League in autumn. That is what this country greatly hopes to see".

TORY M. P. SPEAKS OUT

No Use Of Br. Blood To Suppress Recalcitrant Minorities

LONDON, Aug. 10, (Reuter): If there is any attempt at totalitarian Government in India, the people of Great Britain will not consent to British blood and British treasure being expended to suppress recalcitrant minorities whether big or little, said Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, Conservative member of the British Parliamentary delegation which recently visited India, in a speech at Camberley, Surrey, today.

"Our interpretation of the word 'democracy' it that it means a system under which the rights of minorities are just as secure as those of the majority", he added.

"If spirit and determination are not present, the inevitable result is a totalitarian state—in other words dictatorship and dictatorship in India must mean civil war", he added.

Mr. Nicholson continued: "India can only be saved by Indian statesmanship and the essence of statesmanship is a sense of deep responsibility for ultimate consequence. It is easy to sow the whirlwind but who shall reap it? May heaven's light be India's guide!'

"RETAIN INDIAN CITIZENSHIP"

Dr. Prem's Advice At Birmingham "August 9" Rally

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 10, (Reuter): The belief that Europeans in India would throw in their lot with the Indian National Congress was expressed by Dr. D. R. Prem, Chairman of the India League here, speaking at a "Quit India" anniversary rally.

Dr. Prem issued a clarion call to his fellow Indians in Britain to hold to their most precious possession —their Indian nationality—when India became independent. "I advise you all to remain here and retain your Indian citizenship," he said. "As citizens of a free country we shall get better protection from our Ambassador than we do now from the High Commissioner. In any case I would rather be treated as an alien than renounce my Indian citizenship."

Surveying the recent events in India—he recently returned to Birmingham after a visit to India—Dr. Prem prophesised that the Europeans would throw in their lot with the Congress and demand that the British should hand over power to a Congress Government.

INDIA BEHIND CONGRESS

"Through all trials and tribulations the Congress has emerged as the most powerful force in Indian politics", he said. "All minorities, except the Muslim League and the followers of Dr. Ambedkar are now lined up behind the Congress. I shall not be surprised if the Europeans also throw in their lot with the Congress, and there will not be much active opposition from the Princes, as I gathered from my talks with some of them.

"We are not dismayed by the withdrawal of the Muslim League from the Constituent Assembly. It is now the duty of the British Government to ask the Congress to form a provisional Government with the support of the minorities and non-League Muslims. The Muslim League itself must learn to trust the Congress, and if they do not do so, then a thousand guarantees by the British Government will not be of any use to them.

"I understand that the threat of the League to start direct action has caused some concern here. It is unfortunate that men like Sir Firoz Khan Noon should have thought it fit to inflame the feelings of the Muslims.

"However, if the Muslim masses resort to violence, it will definitely harm their cause. It might delay India's independence, but not for long. We have overcome greater difficulties."

Referring to the "Quit India" resolution as "the greatest milestone along the road to independence", Dr. Prem added that the 'battlecry of 1942" had become a reality. "I am glad to see that this has been recognised by members of the British Cabinet Mission", he concluded.

Renewal Of Post & Telegraph Strike Inevitable

T.U.C. Chief Warns Against Withdrawal Of Recognition Of Unions

CALCUTTA, August 9 (A.P.I.): Renewal of the posts and telegraphs strike is inevitable unless the Government notification withdrawing recognition of the striking Unions is immediately rescinded, says Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and chairman of the Joint Council of Action which conducted the recent strike in Bengal and Assam, in a telegram today to the Member for Posts and Air, Government of India and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.

In another telegram to the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and other Congress leaders now at Wardha, Mr. Bose says that this move on the part of Government is directed against unions with the object of alienating workers from their Unions. He requests the leaders on behalf of the Joint Council of Action to prevail upon the authorities to rescind their orders immediately failing which, he says, renewal of the strike is inevitable.

Urging the workers "to be ready for any eventuality", Mr. Bose in a statement says: "If as it seems, the Government of India are spoiling for a fight, a fight there will be and a fight to the bitter end, and the public as well as the intermediaries in the dispute must know where the responsibility lies if a confusion of far greater magnitude ensues because of the present provocative action of the Government."

Suhrawardy Pleads For Congress-League Coalition

THREATENS PARALLEL GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL IF LEAGUE IS BY-PASSED

NEW DELHI, Aug 10 (A.P.A.): A hopeful note that the Muslim League will still co-operate in the working out of the Constituent Assembly and not abandon the path of constitutionalism was struck by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardhy, Premier of Bengal, in an interview with the Associated Press of America here last night.

"The test for this restoration of confidence in the Muslim League is the formation of the Interim Government. Mere statements by parties, however categorical they may be, will not make the League take a different course than the one it has been forced at Bombay", he asserted.

Explaining the background to the League's "loss of faith in the British Government", Mr. Suhrawardhy said: "We have suffered a disillusionment by the Cabinet ministers going back on their statement of June 16 which has taught us a lesson that the League should repose no more trust in the mere statements of other parties".

"It is only concrete acts on the part of the other parties of their sincerity of appreciation of the League's fear of domination by the majority that will lead to the League's reconsideration of its Bombay decision", he added.

Visualising the results of a Congress League coalition Government, Suhrawardhy said: "Exen though it may be limited to the Centre, this will have carried India nearest to her goal of complete freedom and in shortening the period of domination of the foreign power".

The Bengal Premier went on: "Nay, such a step will have afforded a unique opportunity to the Congress to prove its profession of being fair to the minorities and especially towards the Muslims, and this will have even moved the League, in the larger interests of the country, to postpone her demand for Pakistan to an indefinite future".

INDEPENDENT BENGAL

"Of couse, the formation of the Central Government will be the test of this sincerity, on which alone the League will base its further course of action", he said.

Suhrawardhy forecast that "a probable result" of putting the Congress in power and adopting the tactics of bypassing the League, would be "the declaration of complete independence by Bengal and the setting up of a parallel government".

"We will see that no revenue is derived by such Central Government from Bengal and consider ourselves as a separate state having no connection with the Centre", he declared.

"The League is not, however, itching for a fight". Suhrawardhy assured, adding "such drastic steps will be resorted to by the League only if it is forced to".

One Killed In Narayangunj Police Firing

DACCA, Aug. 9, (API). One person was killed and two others were injured when police opened fire last evening to disperse a crowd on Chambers Road, Naraingunj.

The trouble it is stated, arose over the erection of a hut in connection with 'Jhulam' festival. The hut which was in the vicinity of a mosque, was destroyed by some people on Sunday last following which an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting 'Puja' within certain limits of Chambers Road was promulgated.

Last evening an attempt was made to re-erect the hut and four persons were arrested. Soon after crowds assembled on either side of the road and started attacking one another with brickbats. Some policemen, who were present, were injured and police opened fire to disperse the crowd.

Protest Demonstrations Of Goans

To protest against the brutal sentence of eight years' transportation passed against Tristao Braganza Cunha, leader of Goan National Movement, and to support the Civil Disobedience movement launched by the people of Goa to assert their Civil liberties against atrocities and repression of the Portuguese Administrators, the Goan Youth League is organising a procession on Monday, the 12th August.

The procession will start from Dhobi Talao at 10 a.m. and terminate at the Esplanade Maidan.

We appeal to all Goans, and other citizens of Bombay to join us. We specially appeal to students, young fighters for freedom to help our struggle.

POONA BAN ON WEAPONS

POONA, Aug. 10 (A.P.I.): Apprehending disturbance of public tranquility and danger to human life health, and prosperity in Poona City and cantonment, the District Magistrate of Poona has issued an order prohibiting carrying of arms, cudgels, sticks, knives or other weapons and carrying, collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or means of casting or impelling missiles at or in any place within the limits of Poona City Municipality, Poona Suburban Municipality and the Poona Cantonment Board. This order will be in force for a period of one month from Aug. 13.

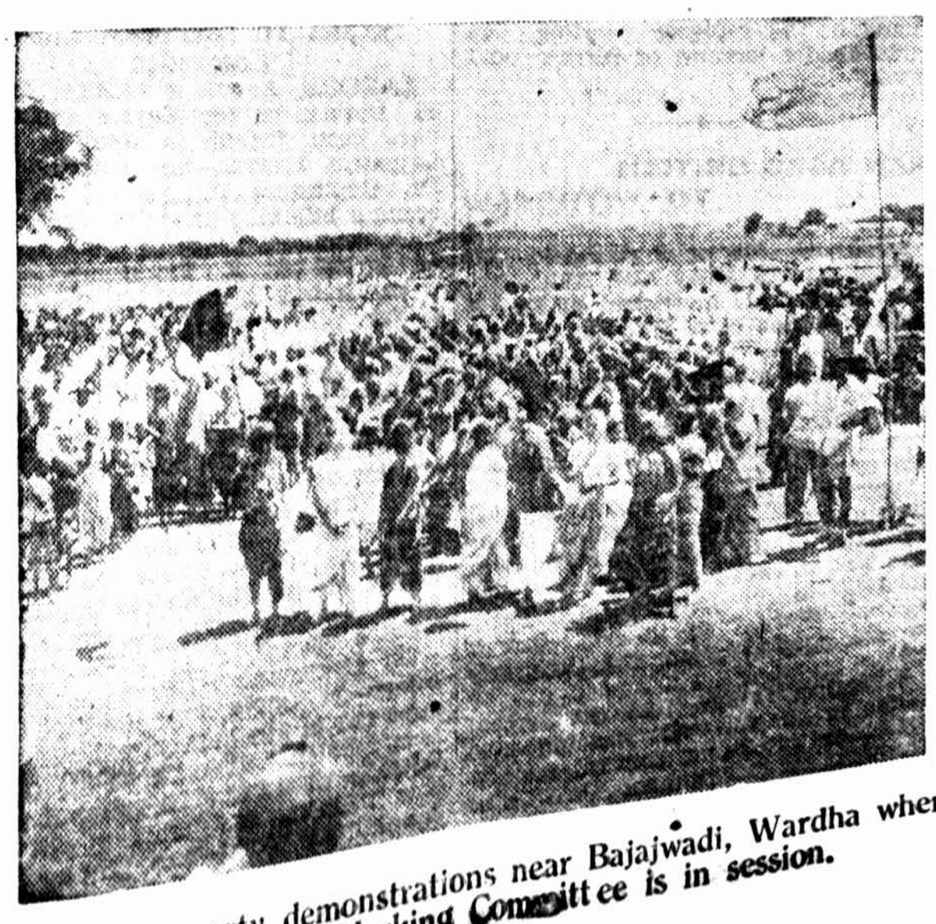
32 Congressmen Arrested For Flag Hoisting

MADURA, Aug. 9 (API). Thirty-two Congressmen who attempted to rehoist the Congress flag on the top of the hill at Tiruppurankunram were aarrested for defying the order under sec. 144 promulgated earlier, prohibiting hoisting of any flag their.

Congress Committees Merged

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): The Maharashtra and the Karnatak Regional Congress Committees, which hitherto functioned separately in Hyderabad State, have been incorporated in the Hyderabad State Congress by a resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive of the State Congress to-day.

The State Congress will meet in Hyderabad on August 16 when it will elect the President and other office bearers of the Working Committee and will define their attitude towards Hyderabad reforms.



Ambedkar's party demonstrations near Bajajwadi, Wardha where the Congress Working Committee is in session.

MARTYRS' DAY IN CITY

Under the auspices of the B. P.C. C. a meeting was held at Chowpatty in connection with August 9 celebrations. Picture shows a section of the crowd.

Back To India After 31 Years' Revolutionary Activities

Raja Mahendra Pratap In Madras

MADRAS, August 9 (A.P.I): Raja Mahendra Pratap of Hathras, U. P. arrived in Madras today from Japan by the S.S. 'City of Paris' after 31 years' exile.

'I was longing to see the shores of my motherland and I am supremely happy today that I am once again in the land of my birth with my brethren", he told the representative of the "Associated Press of India", who met him at his hotel, soon after his arrival there this afternoon. He left India in his twenty-eighth year and is now returning home in his fifty-ninth looking old with a grey flowing beard but full of vigour and enthusiasm.

"All these years to get India free has been my only object and all my activities have been directed towards that end", he said.

FAITH IN LABOUR

Handing over to the "A.P.I." a copy of the radiogram he has sent to Mr. Bevin, Raja Pratap said: ' I have full belief in the Labour Party in England and with Labour in power, I am confident India will soon realise her long-cherished goal of independence. I believe the Labour Party wants to co-operate with a Free India to realise a world agreement."

Raja Mahendra Pratap has sent telegrams to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and other leaders and hopes to meet them as early as possible. He has drawn up a constitution for India which he proposes to discuss with the leaders.

"Though I am born in an orthodox Vaishnava family, all my education was in a Muslim college in Aligarh. I am, therefore a confirmed believer in Hindu-Muslim unity", he said.

Since leaving India on Dec. 20, 1914, he said, he had travelled four times round the world. His wife died in 1925 but he did not come to India as he thought the Government of India would then prosecute him and would not allow him freedom here. The present Government had given him permission to return to India and he was glad to be back. His only son is now in Dehra Dun.

IN CONFLICT WITH JAP GENERAL STAFF

He said that he had been in Japan for the last ten years. The Japanese were kind to him in the beginning. He formed an Executive Board to free India in 1940 with himself as President, Rash Behari Ghosh as Vice-President and Anand Mohan Sahay as Secretary. During the war there was a conflict between him and the Japanese on the question of Japanese troops entering India. He felt that Japan would never succeed in India and that if, however, they conquered India, it would be difficult to get them out of the country.

"On account of this difference of opinion," he said he did not associate himself with Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

"You sit quiet, Rash Behari Ghosh will set India free. Your views and our views differ"—these were the very words the Japanese General Staff had for me and I was practically an internee in Japan for all these years," added Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Raja Mahendra Pratap was received at the quayside by local Congressmen. He is staying here as the guest of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee.

ADDRESSES AUGUST 9 MEETING AT TILAK GHAT

Raja Mahendra Pratap made his first public appearance this evening at a public meeting at Tilak Ghat in observance of the August 9 Day.

Addressing the meeting he said that 31 years ago, at the outbreak of the first world war, he had left India and joined hands with the Germans. He later formed a Provisional Government of Free India in Kabul in 1915. These things, he said had stamped him as a revolutionary and kept him out of his mother country for such a long time. He was glad that the situation had changed now and the Congress in India and Labour in England ruled the destinies of their respective countries.

A mile long procession led by a decorated motor lorry carrying Mahatma Gandhi's portrait, marched through the principal streets of the city this afternoon and terminated at Tilak Ghat. A number of other meetings were held in different parts of the city in observance of the day.

Bombay Invitation

The Brijbasi Mitra Mandal of Bombay on behalf of the various other organizations in the city, has extended greetings to Raja Mahendra Pratap on his return and has invited him to Bombay.

FABIANS' PAMPHLET ON PAKISTAN

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuter). The Fabian Society's Indian Affairs Group, under its new Secretary Mr. Christopher Boyd, (formerly Major Boyd), is preparing a pamphlet on Pakistan and its relationship to the current and future events in India.

Mr. Boyd, who returned from India three months ago, was Secretary of the British All-Party Parliamentary Mission when it was in India at the beginning of the year.

TELEGRAPHISTS STRIKE ECHO

BOMBAY, Friday: Rao Bahadur Sundaram, Controller of Telegraphic Traffic, who is having informal talks with leading members of the All-India Telegraph Union employed at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, has discussed two main questions arising out of the telegraph strike.

Regarding the question of non-victimisation, Rao Bahadur Sundaram has given the strikers the assurance that there would be no victimisation of those who joined duty by the due date."

The question of pay during the strike period, he told the strikers, was a matter which would affect all concerned and the postal staff had in fact a greater interest in this respect than the telegraphists.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

(Continued from Page 8)

Phadkar and Rangachari in the art and Science of fast bowling? If he had exercised a little of this good sense when the Indian team was selected Phadkar instead of Sohoni would have been playing in England to-day and most probably he would have rendered much more useful service than Deodhar's favourite has been able to do. And the experience this youngster would have gained there would have done him—and the cricket of this country—much more good than Wensley's coaching is likely to do. It seems that de Mello is trying to bolt the stable doors after the horse is stolen!

Trade's Hold On League Championship

While we are being fed on plenty of Cricket new every day, there is little o soccer to enthuse over. Trades India has practically assured itself of the Harwood League Championship this yea by defeating Tata Sports, la t years holders, by the substantial margin of 4 goals to nil. Tatas are now a broken side with the loss of wo of their bes forwards Joveniano and Krisna-murthy. By lo ing a point o Leicesters, they have made even their second precarious. Unless they can strengthen their attacking line properly, there a e hardly likely to enhance their reputation in the coming big tournament.

Trades on the other hand, have grown from strength to strength. They are the best balanced side in Bombay to-day. Their attacking line is grand and with the transferance of Rashad to the pivotal position their defence has been greatly strengthened. The forwards should however remember that they must take every match seriously. Otherwise they will have a rough time of it when they visit Calcutta next week for the I.F.A. Shield.

Team For Santosh Trophy

But what's the W.I.F.A. doing in regard to the selection of the Bombay team for the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy? It may be that they have already made up their minds—their regular absence from the Committee Stand at the Cooperage give this indication—and will announce the names just before the team is to start for Calcutta. That is certainly not the wisest way to build up your provincial side. The players must be chosen well ahead and given several practice matches to that they may understand each others style of play and engender perfect solidarity between all ranks. Perhaps the Cooperage losses will think of it when the Trades players return home after their Calcutta visit. Let's hope so.

PLANES COLLIDE IN AIR

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, August 10. (A.P.A.): A collision between three planes before a horrified crowd at an air display here cost the lives of at least five persons yesterday.

The crews of two American army Marauder planes are also believed killed.

One plane, flying in close formation, struck the tail of another. Spectators said that the crippled plane instantly burst into flame and plunged into a barn.

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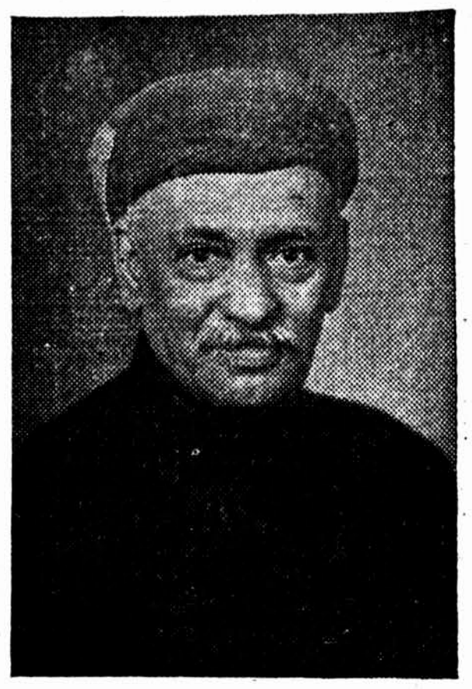
The Late Seth Chamanlal Girdhardas Parekh

(From A Correspondent.)

Sheth Chemanlal Girdhardas Parekh, an eminent citizen of Ahmedabad and a leading mill agent, banker and merchant died at the age of 73 at his residence in Bombay on 1st August. By his death Ahmedabad has lost a person who took a very prominent part in all its affairs for many years. He had met with a serious motor accident near Bombay about seven weeks ago and lay ill in Bombay till his death. He was one of the pioneers of cotton mill industry in Gujarat.

Beginning life as an ordinary dealer in mill stores and yarn, in partnership with his father, the late Sheth Girdhardas Harivallabhdas and his eminent brother, the late Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas, he rose to a position of great importance in the cotton mill industry and in commerce in Gujarat and in Bombay. He was for many years President of Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association. He was also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of several cotton mill companies in Ahmedabad and was also the Managing Agent of seven cotton mills. He was a Director of numerous industrial companies such as the insurance companies, the electric companies, the Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., etc. He had several cotton ginning and pressing factories under his management and his family also owned a colliery at Katrasgarh.

Sheth Chamanlal was not unmindful of his duties to society. He and his father and brother have given



The Late Seth Parakh

liberal contributions in money to diverse causes. Among the institutions which have benefited by their gifts are the Parvatibai Maternity Home. The Parvatibai Home for incurables, Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Town Hall, the Deaf and Mute School, the Gujarat Vaishya Sabha, the Annakshetras at Dakor, a Dharmashala at Mathura and many village school buildings in the District of Ahmedabad, the temples in Gujarat, etc.

Earth Tremors Continue In Caribbean

Veritable Cities Of Refugees Sprung In The Mountains

SAN JUAN, August 9. (Reuter): Another "moderate" earthquake today churned the Caribbean Sea in the fifth day of earth tremors that have so far drowned or killed, at least 55 people and made thousands homeless. Casualty figures as yet are incomplete and are believed to be conservative, but the United States Navy Department reported to-day that in yesterday's major shock alone 131 people on the Dominican Republic in the north coast were injured.

The Fordham (New York) University Seismograph recorded the new shock at 9-30 a.m. G.M.T. (3 p.m. I.S.T.) to-day and the pin pointed it in the same general area that has already been brought to chaos by quakes averaging a frequency of three daily.

Radio reports from the area spoke of two minor quakes felt by terrified inhabitants overnight. Latest messages from the Dominican Republic since yesterday's major shock say that "veritable cities of refugees" have sprung up in the mountains of the Caribbean Island after the north coast had been repeatedly smashed by quake and tidal wave. Eyewitnesses arriving in the United States report that last Sunday at least 40 men and boys were killed in one accident alone.

Yesterday's shock whipped up another tidal wave in the so-called Milwaukee Depth, the deepest point of the Atlantic ocean, some 50 miles north of the Island.

Widespread panic was caused and many buildings which withstood the first big tremor were sent tumbling. People are now reported to be refusing to stay in homes and one returning eyewitness told reporters to-day "on many fields in the hill I saw thousands of refugees setting up crude abodes terrified of further tidal waves."

IRAN ASKS BRITISH TO WITHDRAW

LONDON, August 9 (U.P.A.): Informed sources today said Iran's protest against the movement of British troops to Southern Iraq asked the withdrawal of the troops from their position just across the Iranian Frontier on the grounds that they threatened Iran's sovereignty. The note said Iran was capable of maintaining law and order itself.

Diplomatic observers speculated that Britain's surprise announcement of the departure of the troops for Southern Iraq was intended as a sort of veiled warning to the Leftist Tudeh Party against stirring up further trouble in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's wells.

Britain maintains that the recent strike in the oil wells was fomented by Tudeh purely for political reasons. The Iranian Government intervened when rioting threatened to get out of hand and the strikers returned to work. Increasing Tudeh influence in Teheran undoubtedly has given the British Government some concern.

THREE MORE PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED IN ABDULLAH'S CASE

C. I. D. Reporter Accepts Contradictions

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir) Aug 9. (API.) At the resumed hearing of Sheikh Abdullah's case before the Session Judge, Kashmir, three more prosecution witnesses were cross-examined today.

Allauddin, C.I.D. Police Reporter, who recorded the speeches of the accused, was the first to be examined. The defence counsel, Mr. Asaf Ali pointed out to the witness that there were several passages in police reports of the speeches recorded by him which did not tally with what he deposed in the course of his evidence. Several such passages were read out to him and witness admitted slight differences. Proceeding witness said that in the meeting addressed by the accused resentment was expressed against the Prime Minister's policy and often charges of nepotism were develled against him.

The next witness, the Deputy Chief Secretary who acted as a Magistrate during the recent disturbances was cross-examined at length by Mr. Asaf Ali regarding the Government's recruiting policy. Witness deposed that certain communities among the Kashmiris were eligible for recruitment to the State Army. He admitted that Kashmiris have always complained against this policy of drawing recruits from certain sections of the State population. Political leaders had often said in their speeches that very little money was spent by the Government on education and public health.

Pandit Somnath, President of the Srinagar Municipality, was also cross-examined. Further hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

The defence has submitted a list of 24 defence witnesses to the court. Among them are Pandit Dwarkanath Kachro, General Secretary, All-India State Peoples Conference, who is an under-trial prisoner at Muzzaffarabad, Mirza Afzalbeg former Minister, Pandit Shankerlal Koul, Publicity Officer to the Kashmir Government and four journalists.

KAYCEE WORKERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Sequel To Arrest Of Their Comrades

LAHORE, August 9 (A.P.I.): About 40 workers of the Kaycee industries have been fasting in front of the Lajpatrai Bhavan—the residence of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava—since last evening following the arrest of 40 of their comrades yesterday on a charge of taking out an illegal procession.

The hunger strikers told the A. P. I., "we will continue the fast till the adjudicators' award regarding the Kaycee industries strike is announced by Dr. Bhargava.

It will be recalled that the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee had appointed an arbitration committee with Dr. Gopichand Bhargava as Chairman to settle the dispute between the employees and the proprietors of Messrs The Kaycee Industries" whose workers were on strike for about a month.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava who is at present in Simla, was telegraphically informed of the fast. Meanwhile Dr. Lehna Singh, General Secretary of the P.P.C.C. visited the Lajpatrai Bhavan this morning and tried to pursuade the hunger strikers to give up the fast and await the award which, he said, would be announced on Dr. Bhargava's return from Simla on August 10. The strikers, however, are continuing the fast.

Let us talk it over —

We all go to shows; Horse show, dog show, flower show, baby show, cinema show, dance show or any other show for that matter. What does it matter if we don't understand much of what the film producers pour over the thousands of feet of celluloid? And who ever bothers to know if you can make out a "mudra" from a "bhava" at a variety dance recital? All goes well with you so long as you do attend some kind of a show.

Verily, in these days of progressive paintings, writings and speechifyings, we've perforce to be aggressive idlers! To what else does it amount to—I mean our, generously non-selective patronage of musicals, ballets and stage hits? If you don't visit the cultural haunts in the city, you are sure to be taken as a backnumber if not a booby. For such visits have become a *'sine qua non'* of your cultural standing as well as social climbing! So you have got to attend at least some of the shows at your own cost or gratis. Or to put it 'currently'—at the invitation of the party.

* * *

As a price for the latter privilege you are not only expected to acclaim the performance but also to plead for it amongst your own circle. But that's not so bad after all because you generally do not. However, what you cannot escape at the entertainment gratis is the final act of speech-making in which you hear for the *n*th time the aims and objects of the troupe or 'squad'. Well, if you have paid for the evening, you certainly don't mind the finale for it prolongs your stay in a cosy auditorium or gives you the satisfaction of spending for a good cause.

It was at one of these occasions attended by invitation that I found myself glued to the seat even when the third speaker came to address the audience. That was Mama Varerkar, the well-known Marathi dramatist who took the people by surprise. He wasn't there to extol the message of peace and ahimsa given by Medhavin to the great emperor Ashok. Nor did he dilate upon the cultural mission of the Rashtriya Sanskriti Kendra founded by Mr. Mahendra. Mama was speaking from his personal experience in the field of drama. He knows too well that art does not thrive upon mere monetary help of the people. So he asked them, or rather a section of them, to come and join the art and culture centres. He was appealing to the young and talented girls to help revive the great art traditions of our country.

And what was wrong about this novel appeal? Nothing whatever, as the tremendous applause of the audience proved. Though we have inherited the great art traditions since ancient times nay, we have received them direct from our gods and goddesses almost like the sacred Smrities, it was our ill-luck that they should have been looked down upon for some ages till now. Let alone dramatics and dancing, even the musical muse was relegated to the abodes of nautch girls, devadosis and prostitutes! The recent revival of our arts is only a sign ofour national renascence. We have already brought out the musical muse from the lowly haunts and reinstated her in our well-known centres of education. The time is not remote when her sisters too will follow her up to the high citadel of our national culture. And certainly here is yet another path for feminism to go by.

* * *

It is given to very few of us to know big personalities by direct contact. Yet we aren't always denied the pleasure of knowing their achievements, virtues, and even foibles through indirect ways. It's a great fun and a lovable pastime to listen to an aunt, a cousin, a friend or even an acquaintance talk in Boswellan manner about the celebrities they happen to know. It was in this fashion that I had known something about the great educationist Bachoobai A. F. Moos. who passed away on the 29th of July.

The loss to the Girton High School is great enough but it is equally so to the cause of women's education. At a time when there is lot of talk about the necessity of remoulding women's education, Miss Moose's forth-right judgment and practical experience of fifty-seven years in the sphere of education would have been of no small value to us.

—*Leela.*

Anne Loughlin

When, on the first of September, 1939, two days before the outbreak of war, Anne Loughlin, was appointed to the National Food Council, her friends rejoiced for the sake of the nation.

For this daughter of a Leeds boot and shoe operative had been grappling with "bread and butter problems" from the early age of twelve. She was the right woman in the right place.

Born in 1901, Anne was the eldest of five sisters. Just after her twelfth birthday her mother died, and Anne was saddled with the responsibility of running the home. She cooked and cleaned for her father and the four younger sisters, and soon learned the bitterness of trying to make ends meet on the meagre wages of a factory operative.

Prelude To Action

Four years later her father died, and Anne took on the added responsibility of earning for her family. She started work in a clothing factory, working 52 1/2 hours a week for threepence an hour. Alert and intelligent, the child worker immediately began to question the rightness of a system which chained her to gruelling work for most of her waking hours and rewarded her with a wage barely sufficient to keep her alive.

With Anne Loughlin, questioning was only the prelude to action. She joined the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, became a shop steward, and while still in her teens led a strike of 6,000 workers against the intolerable conditions and rates of pay in the Yorkshire clothing factories.

This dispute developed in her a directness of speech and a power of challenging, incisive oratory which has served her fellow-workers in many a hard fought battle during the uneasy periods of alternating booms and slumps which marked the industry between the wars.

Anne Loughlin became a part-time organiser for her Union at the age of 24, and a year later she was appointed full time organiser. Then, as was to be expected of one of her vitality and boundless enthusiasm, she found a place in the wider councils of organised labour by election to the General Council of the Trades Union Council, which guards the larger interests of over five million workers.

Chairman Of T. U. C.

Twelve years later, in 1942 *she became chairman of the T.U.C., and a revealing sidelight on her lifelong insistence on women's equality with men, she was careful to observe the traditional custom that the chairman of the General Council shall provide a box of cigars for the first meeting—the cigars were produced, and duly approved by her men colleagues, though their chairman was content with a modest cigarette!*

In addition to the heavy burden of her responsible office as the head of the T.U.C., Anne's wide experience of industrial workers was drawn on by many important Government committees, especially those dealing with the special interests of women in the war factories and in the Services. She also did notable work on the Commissions which enquired into the questions of imprisonment for debt, and of holidays with pay.

National recognition came in June of 1943, when in the Birthday Honours list Anne Loughlin's name appeared as a Dame of the British Empire, the highest civil honour that a woman can win.

THE LADY *With A* BOX OF CIGARS

By Leslie Lord

Dame Anne Loughlin is Britain's "First working woman" in the land.

WOMAN
(Thru Man's Eyes)

"I have always been convinced that if a woman once made up her mind to marry a man, nothing but instant flight could save him."

W. Somerset Maugham.

It is typical of this hard-headed, hard-hitting Yorkshire woman that her first reaction to national distinction should be to attribute it to women workers in general rather than to herself as an individual. "It is a well deserved tribute" she said to me at the time, "to the magnificent efforts of the women in the war factories. They have worked like heroes, and I hope the nation will bear this in mind when we begin to work out the problems that will arise when post-war adjustments have to be made".

Incontestable Rights

To-day Anne Loughlin has lost not one whit of the burning enthusiasm which has carried her along a road fraught with difficulties and often blocked by the stupid prejudice which insists that affairs of industrial policy are outside "women's proper sphere".

Anne will have none of this. Equal pay and "the rate for the job" are incontestable rights, she believes.

She has no patience with working men who covertly side with employers in paying differential rates. "They are cutting their own wage-packets", she says. "If a man and a woman are equally skilled at the same job, and the woman does it for less, which of them is going to be paid off when redundancy occurs?", she asks pointedly.

She campaigns for the day when the very term "women's wages" will be a thing of the past, and the only rivalry between workers of the two sexes will lie in their ability to do the job. "Until then", she says, "you will always have the employer who will excuse himself for low wages by saying 'It's not a bad wage—for a woman' ".

For the women of the war factories and the Services she believes that openings should be found where the women so desire. "Many of them", she says, "will not willingly shelve all the skill of hand and brain they have acquired under pressure of war necessity. And there is no reason why they should Plenty of openings can be found without encroaching on the rights of the returning fighting men. But they must organise themselves, and, above all, they must take an intelligent interest in public affairs and take a hand in the planning which is our only safeguard against the chaos which darkened industrial life after the last war".

Like A Salt Breeze

The tough going and hard bargaining which have marked so much of Anne Loughlin's working life are certainly not reflected in her off-duty personality. A meeting with her is as refreshing as a salt breeze. Short in stature, she makes up for it by a large-hearted philosophy and a laughing acceptance of difficulties which would overpower women whose lives have been shaped to easier patterns.

Once an actual maker of women's garments, she wears them with taste, and animated features lit up by vivacious dark eyes contribute to the attraction of her forceful personality.

In the days when high policy was shaped by the intrigues of court circles it was common to hear of "the woman behind the throne". Dame Anne Loughlin might be described as the modern counterpart, but her place behind the industria throne has been earned by hard work allied to great vision and wide understanding of the complexities of an age in which the machine must be controlled to serve a world which it has threatened to destroy.

THE LATE MR. VASANTRAO HEGISHTE

Continued from Page 6

to any task. He was also interested in handwriting as a character reading. There was no scope for useless arguments in his company.

Mass Contact Programme

Lately, Vasantrao was particularly interested—and for him to be interested was to be devoted—in Muslim mass contact. He had a sort of his own Muslim mass contact programme. He was known to a fairly large number of pro-Congress Mussalmans of the city. He has left behind, Hindu and Muslim friends and workers, who are miserable without him and will ever miss him. He was also planning to go and work in the villages far away from railway tracks. This was his desire for a long time. In the last communal riots in 1941, he was in jail (as individual Satyagrhi). Since then he had a sort of itching for Hindu and Muslim unity. On many previous occasions too death could not deter him from his chosen path.

He was the spirit behind the Bhadra Akhara. The void left by him in the Sevadal is difficult to be filled. Having served the cause of the Congress, he has given up his life nobly.

Client: "Do you think you can make a good portrait of my wife?"

Artist: "My friend, I can make it so lifelike that you'll jump every time you see it."

* * * *

A young woman stalled her car at a traffic light. She stamped on the starter, tried again, choked her engine, while, behind her, an impatient motorist honked his horn steadily. Finally she got out and walked back.

"I'm awfully sorry, but I don't seem to be able to start my car," she told the driver of the other car pleasantly. "If you'll go up there and start it for me, I'll stay here and lean on your horn."

* * *

"Do you ever long for death?" asked the soulful, dyspeptic young man of the pratical young woman.

It was the fourth call he had made on her that week. and she was sleepy.

"Whose death do you mean?" she asked, in a dry, discouraging tone.

A Frivolous Book

The Himalayan Blunders of Mahatma Gandhi, by *Jagat S. Bright*. M.A.: Published by *Muhammad Azam Khan* for the Northern India Publishers, Lahore: pp. 181. Rs. 3-6 Net.

The subject of the book is discussed with cheap and sometimes petty banter. Here are a few illustrations; "He (Gandhiji) did not want to be the Indian small. Mickey did become after all a mighty Indian, even though he failed to be five cubits tall". Referring to Gandhiji's satyagraha in Africa, the author says; "The Indian mice followed Mickey Gandhi". "Non-violence is a vegetarian philosophy". Gandhji's Autobiography is "the Mein Kampf of the Indian National Congress". The author describes Mr. Jinnah as "the most misunderstood man in India". "Mr. Jinnah..... with his Europeanised outlook... can better represent the middle and upper class Hindus.. than Mahatma Gandhi." "One reason why Mahatma Gandhi and Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah cannot come to terms, is due to a great disparity in their dress": "Since the Congress was co-operative at Simla, it was a danger signal for Mr. Jinnah;" "Mahatma Gandhi gives greater weight to those Muslims who oppose than those who favour him". "The psychological effects of fruitless Gandhi-Jinnah Conference have been disastrous. It has unnerved the British, the Unionist Party, the Sikhs, the Pro-Congress Muslims, Hindu Mahasabha". 'Denial (by the Mahatma, of saintliness) is a very strong affirmative". "Mahatma Gandhi has so often tried to be a friend of the British people, that his devotion to the Indian cause becomes lukewarm," and so on. The author says in the preface that the book is neither a scientific treatise, nor a literary thesis. He prefers, moreover, to be "consistent with inconsistency". These admissions and the frivolous treatment of the subject, rob the book of any value.

N.H.P.

At a course for Transport Officers in India one subaltern had not paid a great deal of attention to the instructor, and on the last day he was asked by the commandant to step forward and tell the age of a mule.

The young officer opened the mule's mouth in gingerly fashion and peered inside. Then he said with a diffident cough, "Well.. er... sir, I don't know that I can give you the... er . . .age of this mule, but judging by the look of his tongue, I'd say he was up very late last night."

URDU PUBLICATIONS

NAI TAHZIB—NAI TAALIM. Translated by Barkat Ali Firaq. Published by the Hali Publishing House, Kitab Ghar, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. pp. 164. Thick cover. Rs. 2-0-0.

The Hali Publishing House has done a real service to the Urdu literature by placing before the Urdu-Knowing public a very readable translation of "Education for a changing civilisation" by a well-known American educationist. The book contains three long chapters which cover a number of questions that arise out of the present-day conception of education. It is a very thought-provoking volume and it should be in the library of every person who has something or the other to do with the bringing up of children. The key-note of the book is the inexhaustible patience and sympathy and keen insight of the author. This effort on the part of the Hali Publishing House—which is part of a set programme, will be widely appreciated. The translation is throughout lucid and refreshing and at times one feels as if he is reading an original work. The general get-up is quite decent.

LAHU TARANG. By Mir Sikandar Ali Wajd, Adul Haq Academy, Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn). 8¼"X6¼" Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 according to paper.

This is a collection of about 60 poems and about 40 odes or ghazals. These poems deal with various topics and since the poet hails from the Deccan, many poems are naturally devoted to that part of the country. Wajd belongs to the younger generation of poets and there is no doubt that he has already carved out a name for himself. Five or six years back he had been to Bombay and at a speciai meeting held in his honour at the Neighbourhood House, he had recited, to the great delight of the audience, some of his best poems which are all included in this collection. The poems and the ghazals show a high water mark of intellectua l elevation and so far as diction and language are concerned they certainly do credit to a person hailing from Hyderabad. His poetry must be read to be thoroughly appreciated. The general get-up is very poetic indeed.

Z. A. Barani.

Urdu Periodicals

ISMAT (Delhi)—The issue for July is the annual number and contains many well-written articles, stories and poems. With this issue the magazine which is one of the oldest Urdu magazines, enters on its 39th year of existence During this long period it has waged many a battle in defence of women's rights.

NIGAR (Lucknow)—The issue for May contains a fine article on Fani's poetry. In the poetry section poems by Thor, Shams, Shafqat K Basit will repay perusal.

Z.A.B.

A USEFUL SERIES

(1) *Food Grains*, pp. 68, Re. 1. (2) *Coconuts*, pp. 59, Re. 1. (Illustrated). These books are two in "100 Books scheme" in "Things Around Us series", inaugurated in 1944 by The Lotus Trust, of which Mr. Manu Subedar is Chairman.

During his journeys to Europe, Mr. Subedar found two factors that gave special advantage to the people of Europe, over others; the availability of books on technical subjects at very low prices and the existence of night classes on technology. The present series is admirably calculated to fill the former want and the Congress Government can contribute towards fulfilling the latter. Compilations on 26 subjects including, besides the above, rubber, cotton, wool, soils, foods, oils, tobacco and paper, are already completed. Compilation is progressing on salt, sugar, glass, soaps, inks, cement, manures, dyestuffs, etc., Sir Dorab Tata Trust has contributed Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of the scheme, which envisages the publication of the books in the provincial languages priced at about 4 annas each—so as to be available to everybody—teachers, students, libraries, workmen and staff, and the general reader. A magnificent idea with far-reaching consequences is being competently put into effect by the Trust through the publication of these books. The subjects selected have reference to the daily needs of Indians: they are expounded with an Indian background, and in a language so simple that one who runs may read. They contain in a small compass a mass of well-arranged information, both general and particular, geographic, economic and social. After completing the reading of the books, the reader is led to the bibliography at the end, with a view to facilitate further and more elaborate study of the subject. The books ought to find a ready and widest possible sale in our country. Padma Publications Ltd. (Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay), Sole distributors, will no doubt be happy to furnish a complete list of the books in the series, on application.

N. H. P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

This seems to be the age of strikes. You hear of strikes at so many places. And this Postal strike has hit us, especially, so much. We seem to have lost touch with each other. In a sense, you are lucky, for you can read my letters in this "Corner" at least. But what about your letters to me?

One of such strikes compelled our Abidali Bhai to go on fast. Of course, you know his connections with the Balkan-ji-Bari. You know also that he is a great Political Worker and Labour Leader. All of us had an anxious time, and the children prayed for his health and welfare.

It is a happy news that at the instance of Bapuji, he gave up the fast after about a week. Naturally, he is weak, and at the moment of writing, he is recouping in a Nature Cure Clinic. May he be spared to us for a long time, and may he enjoy the best of health and happiness, is our prayer to the Almighty!

* * *

UNDER THE OCEAN WAVE

Have you wondered, while idly pondering on the wonderful scene beneath the ocean waves, how it is that the great sea cables lying on the single and sharp rocks, among the boring sea worm which is its deadly enemy, does not get broken? Well, of course it does: often.

But clever minds have grappled with the problem, and it is not so hard as it might seem to trace the breakage. Electrical measurements and calculations from the shore are first made. Then a slip is despatched, with a special chart to show it just where the line is laid. An anchored buoy is set, the ship steams to and fro, dragging a grapnel which will hook up the cable.

To protect the wires against sea-creatures the ends are wound with a layer of brass tape between the insulation and the sheathing wires. Once a shark bit into a cable and left its tooth in it: another time a cable got tangled up and a whale got caught in the coils!

* * *

A REAL GOOD TIME

Three people were talking loudly at the next table, and we could not help hearing that they had had "a real good time," writes a Brother: they had killed 750 birds.

Think of it! All the lovely colour, all the grace and joyous movement, all the music, all the tense love of life and liberty, of seven hundred and fifty birds! What fairer sight has this lovely world to offer us?

And then think of 750 limp, draggled, lifeless things. One man shudders at the change. Another thrills at the thought of beauty and life extinguished. It is his idea of a real good time.

A sad world at times, as we march on to the kindly age in which no human heart will be thrilled with joy at the thought of the pain and death of a bird.

* *

RIGHT OR WRONG?

Air your general knowledge by saying "right" or "wrong" to each of these statements;—

(a) The "lead" in a lead pencil is lead.

(b) Taj Mahal Hotel is in Agra.

(c) The whale is the biggest fish of all.

"CAUGHT CRYING"

(d) Bats are blind.

(e) Black is a colour.

(f) The moon is larger than the sun.

(g) Light travels more quickly than lightening—or does not it?

Well, how many statements, according to you were right, and how many wrong? The fact, however, is that all these statements are wrong. (a) It's plumago, otherwise graphite, a kind of carbon, but usually called blacklead: (b) Taj Mahal Hotel is in Bombay: (c) The Whale isn't a fish, but a Sea-Animal: (d) A bat is not blind, though if it goes into a well-lighted place it cannot see, just blunders around—it sees best in the dark or dusk: (e) Black, also White, for that matter, are not colours: (f) The Sun is umpteen times bigger than the Moon: (g) Light and Lightening travel at the same speed.

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji Bari —The All-India Children's Association? And why have you delayed, please?

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 19

"HARBINGERS OF THE SKY"

"Narad"

Artist—R. Shukla

ART NOTES & COMMENTS BY D G VYAS

Drama Goes Ahead—Theatre Circulates Literature—Wide Scope Of The Movement—Modern Theatre in India—Adaptation Or Anglo-Indian Edition!—Education Steers Clear Of Art —Future Of Indian Architecture—India Loses A Scholar And Connoisseur.

The World War II has given a strong impetus to the progress of drama. From several towns in Britain and America is flashed time and again the news of the formation of new groups or repertory companies and the construction of theatres. The Oxford Drama Committee has recommended to the University the founding of a readership in drama and the building of a flexible theatre. The London County Council has found the South Bank as a more suitable site for the National Theatre than South Kensington,—and in Glasgow the Citizens' Theatre, which has opened in its new home, aspires to found a Scottish National Drama

Drama And Theatre

In America the theatre presents a brilliant record of progress. The New York City Centre, which is an experiment made in a new direction, works in full swing during seasons; and now comes, from the State of Virginia, the news of the organisation of a state theatre at Abingdon The theatre, which started functioning in June, was originally the pre-war Barter Theatre and is incidentally the first of its kind in the land

Obviously the Western countries are convinced that the construction of theatres is essential to the progress of drama. The theatres which may be designed to foster and develop drama should be non-profit institutions. They should bring the best of drama within reach of the largest number of people with the minimum of cost to them. The agencies which can and should build and maintain such theatres are the state, municipality, cultural institutions and trusts. Philanthropists and art-minded wealthy persons can also give non-profit theatres to the people

Strength Of Theatre

Drama is literature in a specialised and higher form. Literature is circulated on a wider scale and at a quicker pace by drama than by the printed book. Every performance of a drama is its edition presented at a time to several people—the members of the audience. Again drama is able to convey literature to those who are illiterate or have no taste or time for reading. The theatre is thus capable of enlarging the scope of distribution of literature usually done by the printing press and publishing agency.

In its practical sense drama is a Visuo-audible art—a finished product of collaboration by playwrights and players. And the theatre, which is designed to develop drama to the height of literature and art, should be constantly in search of the best amongst both playwrights and players. Being free from the limitations and difficulties of the professional stage it should undertake experiments and should not hesitate to bring on its stage unknown or untried talent.

The new theatre should bring together players as well as playwrights of outstanding merits and should aim at taking out from both creative work which is "sine qua non" for the progress of drama. At the same time it should retain, as its basic fund, available valuable work done in the recent and remote past. The movement in the West has to meet the demand for drama with purpose and reality but it has not abjured classics and out-of-date plays of exceptional values. Shakespeare is not pronounced as an old-world fogey and ordered to retire to back benches

Movement In India

India seems to be anxious to find out for herself a place on the theatre map of the modern world. Bombay in recent years has become a centre of increased dramatic activities carried on by a few groups. But the stage, which the movement is out to resuscitate, was never dead. It owes its survival, through hard times, to a few repertory companies which are still functioning.

Those who have emerged as the saviours of the stage are, therefore, not entitled to the credit of the revival of a dead institution or of the foundation of a new one.

The modern theatre movement is proceeding on its own lines. It has to begin with, opened out an outlet for the hidden histrionic talent. Artistes are gathering under its banner in an increasing number. But players alone cannot make drama. They want plays for presentation, space for acting. Managers and actors in London are said to be greatly worried by the acute shortage of theatres. But the protagonists of the movement in Bombay have not yet directed their activities towards the construction of theatres. Lecture halls and expensive cinema-houses, which they select as theatres, do not provide the environments which drama needs for its existence and growth.

S. O. S. To West

As judged from its activities especially in Bombay the modern theatre appears to be reluctant to respect traditions and to accept the valuable heritage of classics as the basic fund. It is mobilising histrionic talent, but it is not keen to secure exclusively original dramatic work—an inference which has to be drawn from the series of S.O.S. sent by it to Odets, Quin & Co. to come to the rescue of the Indian stage. **The movement has created an erroneous impression that India has suddenly gone bankrupt of her dramatic genius and exhausted her resources of** thematic material.

If creative endeavour is taken as the criterion of real progress, the movement in its present stage, will fail to secure the honour which is claimed for it by its pioneers. Having been relieved of the trouble of presenting something original and typically Indian the modern theatre appears to have concentrated its attention on the art of production and "adaptation." The result of adaptation in a procrustean manner is a series of "Anglo-Indian" editions of plays composed by western authors Such plays when garbed in Indian robes present an India whose mother tongue is English and whose mode of living is western. The lack of originality and creative endeavour is not compensated by the efficiency of producer

State Aim Clearly

The aim of the movement, though defined by the different groups in their own ways, is frequently obscured by the craze for acting, lure of laurels and temptation of political propaganda.

It, therefore, needs to be clearly stated and kept constantly in view. The stage under the auspices of the movement should eschew propaganda of party politics. It should aim at raising drama to a higher level and making it accessible to the people. It should, moreover, reflect the genius of India and of Britain or America.

India is rich in her resources of classics and material for dramatic treatment, but the modern theatres which is going westwards is not inclined to explore and exploit them. Trials and tribulations of the country in the current age, lives of some of the celebrities and striking episodes from the recent past will yield sufficient and excellent material for dramatisation. The modern stage should turn towards India for inspiration and for whatever else it wants. It should be Indian in spirit and standards and not a cheap replica of the western stage.

Skip Over The Present

While speaking on the subject of "National Education" at the St. Xavier's High School on August 2 Acharya Kripalani rightly said. "A teacher is an artist, he is the greatest of artists because he fashions not clay or stone but human beings". Unfortunately the teacher himself is cast in such a mould that he fails to develop the artist within the student whom he fashions, but the fault is not his, it has to be ascribed to those who have prepared the moulds for casting teachers.

Proceeding Acharya Kripalani said that the tragedy of education in India for the past 150 years is that education has no relation to the conditions prevailing in the country. One of these conditions is the plight of Indian art. The official system has neglected art as a subject and medium of general education, and hence the aesthetic and, to some extent, economic poverty of modern India. No tragedy could be greater than the decline of art in the country which was known all over the world for its distinctive art-traditions and high art-producing capacity.

Mr. J. M. Kumarappa, who presided over the meeting came nearer art and culture when he observed that after 150 years of British rule India has forgotten culture and that the British Government has deliberately and systematically destroyed it. He then struck a significant note when he said, "Let us connect the future with the past and revive the glory that was Ind. The present which is the age of degradation of art and cultural mongrelism must be skipped over. To connect the future with the past is the function of education, and the national education will be able to forge out the link if it will approach art and leave the track of the current educational system.

Charter Or Registration?

Mr. Homi N Dallas in his presidential address at the meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects held on August 1 supported the proposed Registration of Architects Bill. As pointed out by him the bill will, certainly elevate the profession and enable the public to discriminate between the qualified and unqualified architect Mr. Dallas further suggested that no person should be allowed to style himself as an architect unless he has received systematic architectural training.

The term "unqualified" will probably include the hereditary architect who is the custodian of India's architectural traditions and who is still serving her rural areas. The conditions of "systematic training" and of the degree as a licence to practice will go against him. The bill will not go unopposed if it intends to grant a charter of practice to "qualified" architects

Safeguards should be provided for Indian architecture especially if the registration is intended to be a charter to the A.R.I.B.A., and the best among them will be the formulation of a definite architectural policy based upon Indian traditions—a policy to which the qualified profession should be made to conform itself. With the proposal for registration the Government ought to safeguard the interests of the hereditary architects and encourage the revival of Indian architecture.

The Moon God'

Artist: R. Shukla

Loss To Indian Music

In the sad and untimely demise of His Holiness Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, which took place in Bombay last week, India has lost a profound Sanskrit scholar, thinker and teacher and also a great patron of learning, art and music. He was a devotee of truth, knowledge and beauty. His life was a model of plain living and high thinking

Though Maharajshri was the head of a religious denomination, he was very broad-minded and was deeply interested in the various, problems of the country including politics. He was nationalist in his views and was a staunch advocate of independence for India.

Maharajshri was gifted with a refined sense of aesthetic appreciation. He had the rare advantage of keeping constant touch with music, poetry and other arts of high order which form environments of the Vaishnavite temple. He was, moreover, a connoisseur of music and was himself able to sing and play He was well-known for extending liberal patronage to musicians of eminence irrespective of their caste or creed. He had found great delight in the devotional music which he continued to listen till the last days of his life. Maharajshri's last public speech was a tribute to the music-pioneer of mediaeval India—the saint-poet Swami Haridasji It was his presidential address at the celebration of the anniversary of Swamiji last year.

These Magic Rays Could Give You A Tail!

(Continued From Page 4)

ing, but it is not a completely established truth

Dr. George is approaching another side of the cosmic ray puzzle first of all. Dr. George is 32 years old and stands 6 4". He can tell you things about the behaviour of atoms which sound quite incomprehensible. Then he will suddenly flash out with a simple analogy which makes things a good deal clearer. The zebra for instance.

However, he approaches all this with great caution. He hopes to throw new light on the atomic nucleus and from that to get a little nearer a method which will make it possible to harness atomic energy for industrial purposes. In the process, of course, he may find something which confirms or denies the evolutionary theory of the tail and the zebra.

Open To All

If the day arrives when we do succeed in harnessing the powers of the cosmic rays two tremendous pathways open up for humanity. One leads to destruction on a scale inconceivable to the human mind. The other leads to a new and spacious way of life where drudgery has become unnecessary unlimited power is at our disposal and there is no onger any need for the nations to compete for oil, gold or uranium concessions. The cosmic rays bombard the surface of the whole earth and they are open equally to the Russians, Americans and British.

The old Irish woman was on her way back to Dublin from the north. The Customs man fished out a bottle from its temporary sanctuary in a voluminous nightdress

"And what's this?" he demanded

"Shure, an' it's holy water," said the woman, clutching for it. The Customs man had his suspicions, pulled out the cork and sniffed.

"This is whiskey," he said sternly.

Up went the old woman's hands in amazement.

"Glory be! A miracle!"

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

I have long been wanting to do it.

I wonder if I can do it. But at least I am going to have a try.

*

It was ten years ago, I think, that I (pardon my cough!) inaugurated the first Air Mail Service in India—at least I was a passenger in the tiny four-seater plane that flew from Bombay to Delhi and next day flew back carrying several thousand letters bearing the special commemoration stamps which, I believe, must already be rated pretty high in philatelists' catalogues.

For one, hardly out of the cub reporter stage, it was quite an exciting assignment. Aeroplane flights in those days, at least in India, were associated with crashes and disasters and—the memory of R 101 and other similar aerial tragedies being fresh in public memory—insurance companies still looked askance at a proposal on behalf of any one who adopted flying as a career. One was almost expected to draw out his will before going up in a plane.

Yes, the heart beat quite fast as I squeezed myself into that little machine—the only passenger besides the no less distinguished a pilot than J. R. D. Tata, then the head of Tata Airlines, and to-day the Boss of the entire Tata outfit! And, such are the absurd lengths to which a journalist's craze for NEWS will go, that I caught myself hoping the plane *would* have a crash—at least a minor accident or forced landing—so that I could describe the mishap in an exclusive 'scoop' for my paper. "CHRONICLE Reporter Lives To Tell of Grim Details of Plane Crash", I imagined the screaming headline with an 'intro' that would put me among the great We-Saw-It-Happen class of reporters: "Lying in a hospital, swathed in bloody bandages, the intrepid CHRONICLE reporter who lived through hell, dictated the following eye-witness account of the plane crash at—"

But, mercifully, nothing happened except a few hundred humpy miles of 'air pockets' when J.R.D. was good enough to let the plane soar up, right through the clouds, to a safer altitude. I did not even feel air-sick. Leaving Bombay at the crack of a pinkish dawn, with halts at Indore and Gwalior, we reached Delhi before sunset on a winter evening. We repeated the same schedule in reverse the next day after a formal ceremony held in New Delhi at the unearthly hour before dawn which I was too sleepy to report properly

Most of the way we flew too high to be able to see anything of interest below and, at any rate, there was no spectacular crash, no exciting forced landing, to report. J. R. D. (whom I did mistake at first for a raw young pilot) proved a good and safe flyer and we did the return journey without mishap. And so, out of the assumed superior cynicism and affected pose of boredom peculiar to a callow scribbler, I summed up the experience in a three-column headline which read: "THE GREAT ADVENTURE THAT WAS NOT!"

The Air Age

Many air-currents have passed through the Indian stratosphere since then and our fine feathered friends have learnt to respect the huge steel birds that wing their way through the air and no longer do we hear of eagles and sea-gulls attacking gypsy moths, mistaking them as slightly oversize rivals. No longer does the drone of a plane bring young and old rushing out of the houses to observe the strange phenomenon of winged man. Now when one hears the drone of a Dakota one simply looks at the watch and observes "That's the plane for Karachi—I think my watch is running a couple of minutes slow to-day." The old-fashioned moralists have stopped preaching on the theme of "man's outrageous challenge to God and nature" which flying was once supposed to be. Even staid old men and women who get nervous if the speeedometer of their car touches thirtyfive, now calmly ring up to book their air passage for Delhi or Karachi or Calcutta or Colombo—or, for that matter, for London or New York.

A new air-conscious—I almost said 'air-borne'—generation has grown up in India during these years. Little boys in half pants who were in school when I was about to pass out of the University a dozen years ago have been through the war as fighter pilots and calmly tell me how they carried out those dangerous—and, often, fatal,—hedge-hopping and treetop-flying operations in Burma in defiance of deadly Japanese Zeros. Grandsons of pious Pandits who, not long ago, believed it was a sin to cross the seas to go to England, and sons of hysterical mothers who invoked the blessings and protection of all the gods every time any member of their family went on a train journey, now regularly fly huge passenger planes on half a dozen regularly functioning air lines.

*

The Flying President

Ministers, businessmen, officials, industrialists, film producers and distributors, sportsmen, doctors, lawyers, even journalists are now 'taking a plane'—as a matter of routine. Among national leaders and politicians, of course, the flying habit has been introduced and popularized by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose naturally youthful and impatient spirit finds, proper expression in air travel. If Gandhiji's passion for *charkha* is characteristic of his ultra-simple way of life, the plane is symbolic of the dynamic modernism of Nehru. He took to flying long before huge 22—seater Dakotas introduced luxury air travel in India. During the 1936 elections he flew thousands and thousands of air miles, to the remotest places where no plane had ever landed before, in a small and light machine that definitely was not designed for comfort. Once at least his fragile little plane was damaged by the singing, admiring—and, one might add, inquisitive—crowd that had come to receive him. More recently the plane figured prominently in Pandit Nehru's two Kashmir trips and, after being interned at the orders of Premier Kak, when he returned at the bidding of Maulana Azad to attend an urgent meeting of the Working Committee he flew in the Viceroy's special plane and landed at New Delhi's Willingdon airport long after midnight—one of the rare occasions when (the still risky) night flying was permitted in India!

*

Man And Machine

It is good to feel that if the passenger plane is used by the imperialist and the bureaucrat to hurry them on their questionable errands, it is also of service to national leaders in the pursuit of their patriotic duties. If the industrialist and the capitalist use a plane to expand their spheres of exploitation, it can be (and, indeed, it was during the recent Postal Strike) used by Labour leaders and Trade Union officials to serve the interests of the proletariat. During the 1942-43 revolutionary upsurge, the C.I.D. men flew about a great deal to 'shadow' and apprehend the underground leaders, but on one occasion at least an important figure in the underground resistance movements made a neat get-away from the Police will the help of a sympathetic aeroplane pilot.

Reduced to fundamentals, a plane is just a machine—it is the man who makes it evil or good. He can use it to throw atom bombs or shower flowers (as was, indeed, done recently in Amritsar), he can use it to poison-gas the defenceless population of a city or village (as was done in Abyssinia) or he can use it to spray insecticide fumes to kill crop parasites (as is done in Russia and America), he can use it to drop incendiary bombs to burn a city or to locate and fight forest fires (as is done in Canada), he can use it to kill men or to save their lives—by rushing doctors and medical supplies!

*

10,000 Feet Above Reality

I once asked a prominent Congress leader who has done a lot of flying (No, *not* Pandit Jawaharlal!) how he felt looking down on the earth from a height, say, of 10,000 feet. He said he experienced a feeling of great peace and tranquillity, and the sight of a pigmy humanity far down below induced in him a philosophic contemplation of the insignificance of man and his creations in the vaster scheme of the cosmos. This surprised me, because many pilots have told me that high up in the air they experience a peculiar feeling of superiority, of power and exultation. There they are, high above the petty earth, masters of the skies, riding through and above the clouds—neighbours of God rather than of Man! This feeling comes partly from a physical detachment from the earth and all that is earthy, and partly from the sense of triumph over one of the greatest laws of nature—the law of of gravity—that is implicit in the flight of an aeroplane. It is a dangerous feeling and, with the further advance of aviation, it might lead to the development of a complacent, callous and superiority-obsessed Aviator Class seeking a minority dictatorship over the earth. This danger has already been felt and warned against by philosophers and men of visions, and a development like this was visualized already in Wells' "Things To Come."

Personally, I have experienced a feeling that is no less dangerous. The bird's-eye-view of the earth below, from a plane, induces in me a pleasant mood of fantasy, an insidious invitation to escape from reality. From 10,000 feet above the earth, everything looks too beautiful—the ugly spots are obliterated and the pain and the misery, the ugliness and the squalor, are hidden from our view. The patch-work quilt of green paddy fields, shimmering with water, are a pleasant sight for sore eyes. The Liliputian pigmy peasant driving a toy plough across his handkerchief-sized field is a delightfully amusing sight—and not a symbol of exploitation. Even the horrible city slums look like picturesque little doll's houses. Passing over the chimney town of Ahmedabad it was difficult to imagine that a few thousand feet down below men were stabbing each other and that the pretty ribbon-like winding roads and lanes are bespattered with blood.

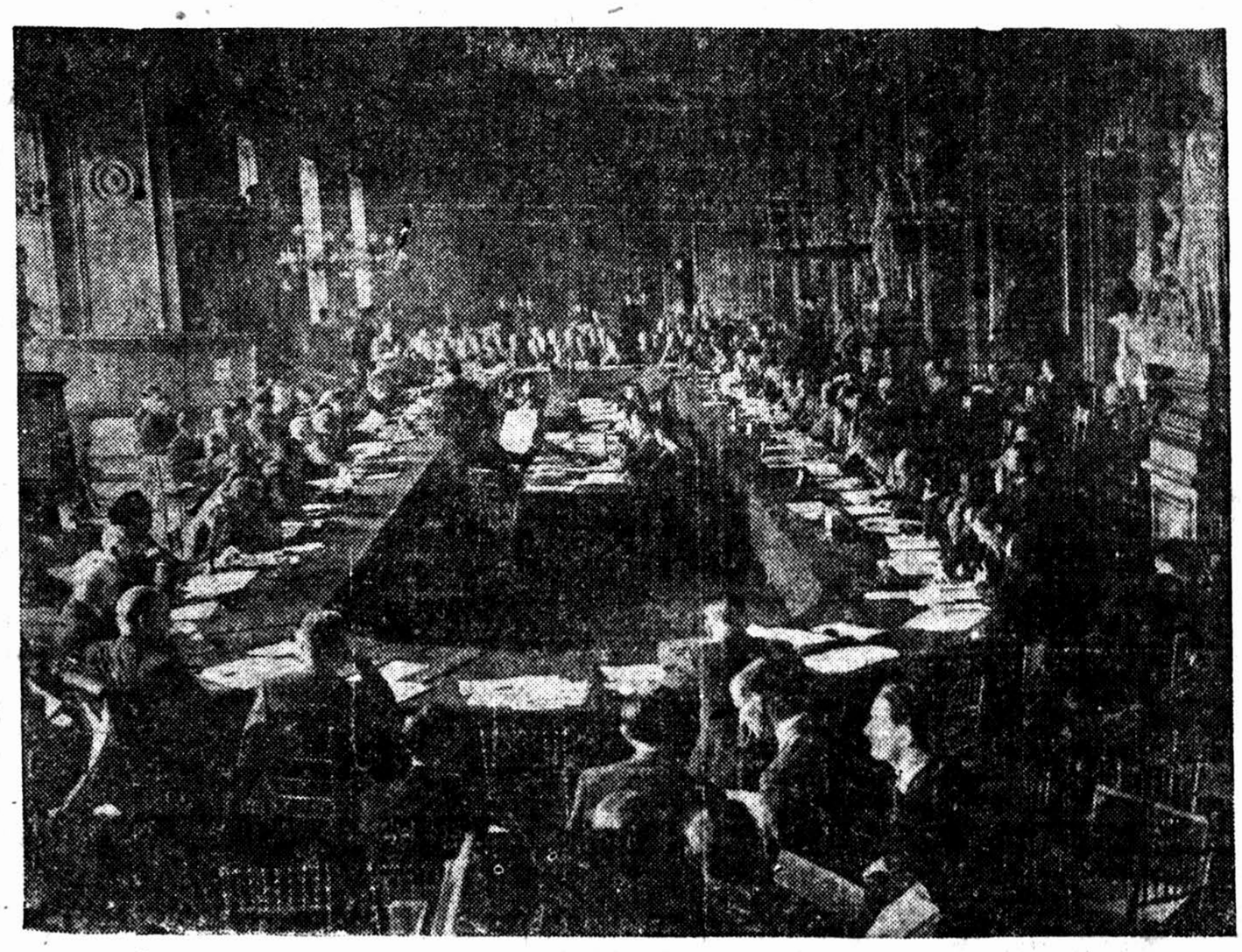
Yes, flying in a luxury plane, one is literally, physically and mentally detached from the earth and its problems, aloof from, and above, the horror and the filth, the poverty and the ignorance, the cruelty and the exploitation that still abound in this miserable planet of ours.

The danger of flying is not that the plane might crash or develop engine trouble or be lost in fog. (Looking to the recuring incidence of recent train accidents, air travel seems much safer by comparison.) The danger, however, is that soaring comfortably among the clouds, we might lose sight of, and contact with, the earth and the earthy realities.

*

Yes, I had long been wanting to write a whole LAST PAGE in a 'plane.

PARIS COMMITTEE OF PROCEDURE



The Committee of Procedure of the Paris Conference held its session at the Luxemburg Palace. M. Spaak was elected chairman, and Dr. Kardalj Yugoslavia, vice-chairmen. Photo shows: General view of the Committee of Procedure in session.

Humorous Skit

On Being A P. G.

By Chitra Naik

I was a P. G. once. Have you ever been one? P. G. of course, (as you must have guessed) is a Paying Guest.

To be a guest is a natural thing, a likeable thing. But to pay for being a guest is something unimaginable. To be a guest and yet to pay for boarding and lodging, and to pay and still be called a guest—Oh, well; let us leave it at that. One gets simply lost in the boggy meaning of queer English words.

To come back to the point: Just a few years ago I was very much interested in being a P. G. I used to scan all adlets inviting P.G.s very carefully—I mean I scanned the adlets very carefully. I dreamt a good deal and fondly lingered over the idea of being a guest and yet not being obliged by my host because I would be paying for my privilege to be a guest. I almost fell in love with one adlet which held out promises of hot, savoury meals, a soft bed, the privacy of a cosy room overlooking a flower-filled garden, and above all affectionate treatment by the hostess.

This hospitable haven for intending P. G'S was located in a town just a few hours journey from Bombay. The temptation was irresistible. I tried all influential sources I knew of to find a comfortable job in that town so that I might snatch the chance to be a P. G. Every minute of the day I felt the friendly warmth of the advertised room, the savoury dishes gave me a fierce appetite, and the flower garden in bloom made me tremble with pleasure

One very cloudy June afternoon I detrained in the town. On the steps of the bungalow near which my back-breaking tonga had deposited me—and my hold-all, and suit case, and a trunk filled with books—growled a big, black dog. It stood up to receive me. I tried to solve the problem of reaching the knocker without having to fight the dog. But just then it gave a terribly helpful bark and the door opened. Mine hostess stood in the doorway. She was very tall and very plump. Her face was wreathed in smiles as soon as she recognized from the luggage who I was. She first took in the dog and then I was asked to step in. My luggage looked forlorn and disconsolate. I hopefully glanced around to find some signs of servants. The hostess read my thoughts. An awfully clever woman she was. "Have some tea first. We'll arrange about your luggage soon. Let the things lie there for a while." She said. I looked at the dark clouds, wondering whether I could calculate when it would begin to pour. I hadn't the heart to keep my suit-case in the open. So I struggled with it and somehow dragged it behind me up the steps. My hostess laughed at my poor strength and recommended some tonic preparation. That rather upset me. It is difficult to like people who recommend tonics and offer unasked—for advice. But the tea she brought was good and I felt comforted.

After tea my hostess informed me that her servant came only in mornings and the only way to get the hold-all in was to roll it up the steps ourselves. I did not want to seem ill-mannered. So I agreed that done, she suggested that we open the big trunk and carry in a few books at a time. I could not help feeling that she was resourceful. So, the outdoor work was done and we went in. my hostess to cook and I to arrange my things.

While we were having supper and the dog his milk and biscuit, she told me that her husband was on some war-job. As she was afraid of being bombed she had evacuated herself to that particularly safe town. Hence her need to have a companion, and some income. And both of these taken together are equal to a Paying Guest. After chatting a bit she asked me whether I had any objection to her practising on her Dilruba' after nine o'clock in the evening. Of 'course, I did not mind it and was thrilled at the prospect of having some music. I badly needed a little cooling and soothing for my mind troubled with doubts and misgivings about my new way of living.

When she blushingly mentioned that the musical instrument was a wedding-gift from her husband. I simply couldn't think of objecting. And when with lowered head and her eyelids flapping rapidly she added that her pangs of separation were alleviated to some extent by her daily communion with the 'Dilruba' my literary soul was thrilled all the more and these dreamy opening lines of Twelfth Night came floating into my head—"If music be the food of love Play on—" etc.

In addition to all this the supper in particular made me intensely desire some cooling. It was hot, very hot, not with heat but with chillies. It most certainly justified part of its description in the adlet. Its savour, however, was difficult to judge as with every morsel my burning tongue had to be comforted with draught after draught of water.

As I slowly entered the room reserved for me I began to wonder how so far I had failed to notice the blossoming garden of which the adlet had promised a fine view from my window. I hurriedly opened the advertised window and with a palpitating heart made myself ready to be enchanted by colourful flowers and scent-laden breezes. But there was no garden: no garden at all. A solitary shrub of yellow "Gulbas" cowered under the window ledge and offered me neither fragrance nor visual charm. I closed the window, confused and disappointed.

Then expecting music from the sentimentally valued instrument of mine hostess to soothe me at last, I settled myself on the coir charpoy as comfortably as I could, stretched my legs, leaned with closed eyes against the wall and waited to be transported to heaven on the strains of some doleful 'raag'. After a few minutes however, I was startled by a continuous stretch of caterwauling proceeding from the adjoining room—kyanuoo— mianw-uoo —kyawwoo—mianw—u—ooo—.That was the hostess on her Dilruba! I instantly forgot everything about heaven. I looked at my watch. could I catch a train for Bombay at that hour? I was terribly homesick.

The caterwauling became unbearable. I knocked furiously at the door of mine hostess' room. She smugly asked, "Feeling lonely?" Keeping my temper under as close a control as possible I made some incoherent remark about caterwauling and mianling. "No, we have no cats here", she said pleasantly, I did not know what to say. Then she volunteered to come to my room and chat awhile so that my fear of cats might be driven away. I tamely went in and sat on the charpoy, twisting and untwisting my outraged ears.

Then I couldn't explain what she did. She stared and stared at the centre of my bedspread, raised her eyebrows, lowered them, raised them again and steadily looked at me. Feeling very uneasy under her gaze I looked at the bedspread. Right in the centre it had a big hole—a neat piece of work executed by Bombay cockroaches. In my hurry to pack up and be off for my guestdom' I had shoved the wrong sheets into my hold all, and hadn't noticed the hole even while making my bed.

"Why don't you patch up the hole?" she asked sternly.

I had never thought seriously over the business of patching, darning etc. But I did not want to admit it. So, I said, "I don't approve of patches!".

"What?" her eyebrows went higher up. Then she smiled unbelievingly. "How many bedspreads have you?" she asked I resented the impudent question. "I hardly know," said I.

"What did this sari cost?" she asked scrutinizing my white cotton sari.

"Seven rupees, six annas, nine pies," I told her honestly.

"Hum. What is your best sari worth?"'

"Five annas," I rapped out, my temper getting beyond control.

"Don't be silly," she admonished me. "Why did you have to accept a job so far away from Bombay?"

Here I laughed without restraint. "That I shall never tell you," said I.

"Don't start joking" the hostess said. "I must satisfy myself that the guest is in a position to pay"

I felt relieved as soon as she said it. Giving a wide yawn I closed my eyes.

"I see you wish to sleep now. All right. We shall talk business over tomorrow," said she, lingered a minute and left me.

The next day as I sped towards Bombay in the first train I could catch, I was wondering what seductive words would embellish the hostess' next adlet and my heart was filled with a thousand pities for the fool who would succeed me as a P.G. in that room 'over looking a flower-filled garden' and try to enjoy his or her 'hot' meals—music—'Gulbas'—heaven—and the 'soft' charpoy! And, oh, the Guestdom!!

"BABE IN THE WOODS"

MAN'S MOST DEADLY ENEMY

(By Thomas R. Henry).

Washington,—The "Filterable virus," smallest manifestation of life on earth and potentially man's most deadly enemy, has much the appearance of an ultramicroscopic animal and has a highly complex structure despite its minuteness.

New light on the almost infinitesimally minute things which are responsible for some of the most deadly human and animal diseases has been obtained from studies at Duke University, Durham, N.C., according to a report just made to the U.S. Office of the Surgeon General under whose direction experimental work was conducted during the war.

These viruses, which cannot be seen with the most powerful optical microscopes, but can only be studied with the electron microscope, have diameters of only a few millionths of a millimeter. There has been some question as to whether they actually are living things because of their extreme minuteness. Some have claimed that they are only large molecules endowed with the ability to reproduce themselves but with no other characteristics of life.

"They cannot be only molecules," says Dr. Joseph W. Beard, who was in charge of the Duke Investigations. "They are of a very complex structure and apparently enclosed in a "Membrane."

The Duke Investigators studied two viruses—one of which causes a disease of rabbits known as "Papilloma," and the other of the human malady, "vaccinia." They also studied one of the bacteriophages which feed on bacteria, but which are very similar to viruses. These were simpler, to study than the influenza viruses which were the ultimate objective of the investigation.

The bacteriophage looked like a microscopic tadpole. It had a well defined head and stubby tail. The papilloma virus was spheroid in shape while the vaccinia organism was like a flattened disk with denser internal material bulging beneath the surface of its "skins,"

Other tests showed that a little more than half of the content of these viruses was made up of water. The chemical composition of the solids consisted of a mixture of proteins and lipoids in association with a high content of nucleic acids, very complex compounds found in all living cells. The chief element was carbon—about 42 per cent. There also were considerable amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus.—Copyright NANA

German Film Industry To Be Rebuilt

(By Alec de Montmorency).

New York,—The German moving picture industry, which had suffered total eclipse when the Red Army "Liberated" Neu Babelsberg, at the southern outskirts of Berlin, and shipped eastward the movie cameras and the entire equipment of that Nazi Hollywood, is to be resurrected under British guidance at Leverkusen, near Hamburg, in the British zone of occupation.

Agfa color-film is again being produced under British supervision at Leverkusen, where a factory has been set up by that firm's technicians, "Aftonbladet" of Stockholm reports. The paper also states that negotiations are being held in London for the formation of a new German Film Syndicate which would take the place of the now defunct UFA, to be headed by Carl Opits, former director of UFA, who is at present in Hamburg.

Recent rumors of a coming rebirth of UFA at Neu Babelsberg under direction of Heinz Ruehmann are Soviet propaganda, "Aftonbladet" reports. While it is true, that the Soviet authorities have granted permission to shoot "approved" German films at the UFA studios there, this permission can be of little avail for the present since hardly more than bare walls remain at the famous German film center in that formerly idyllic, forest-clad and lake-dotted suburb of the German capital while its super-modern equipment is somewhere further east beyond the "Iron curtain."—Copyright NANA.

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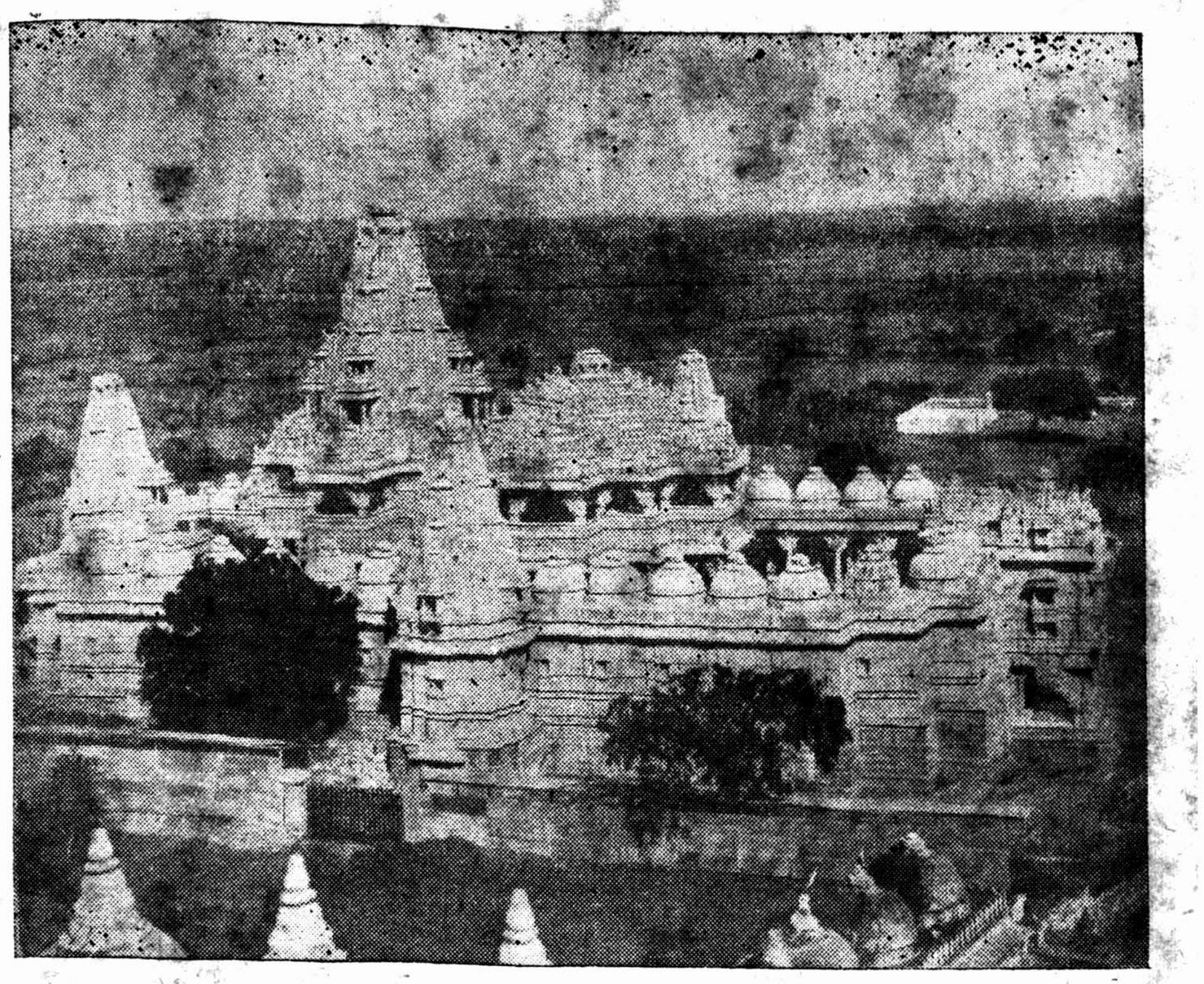
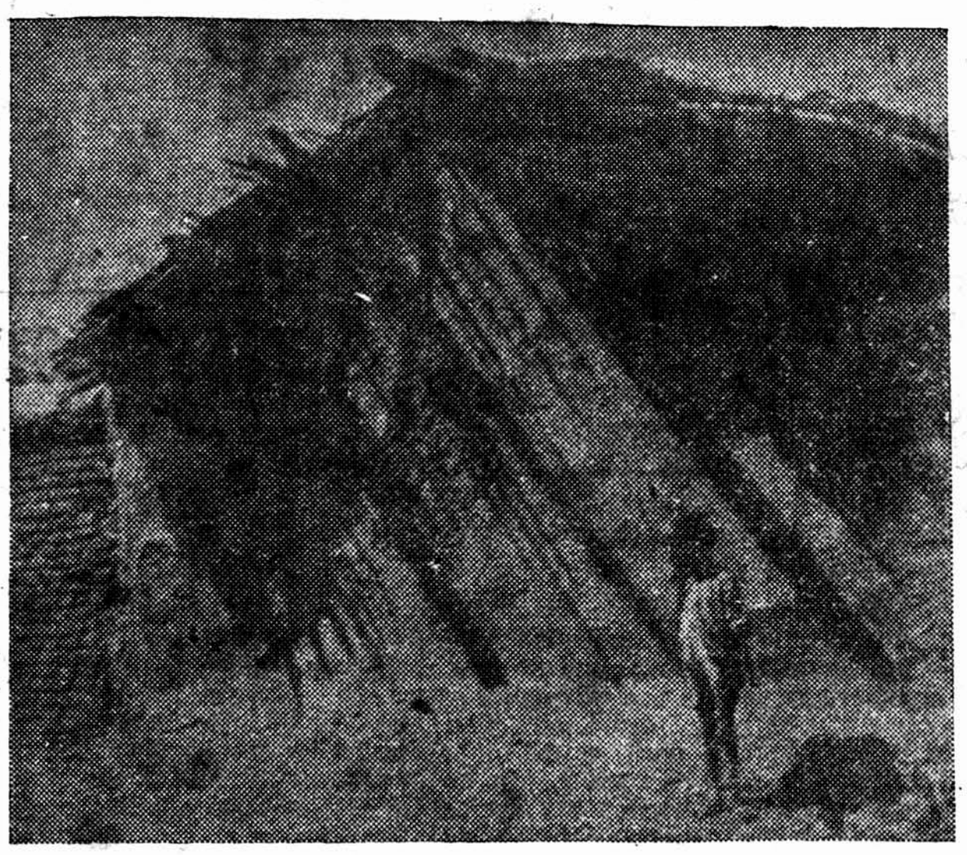


The magic India of the temples is a thing of the long past. The urge that raised the famous spires and temple towers lies dormant, wellnigh extinct, in the people today. But when the old stones lie bathed in the golden rays, swathed in the noose of the hunter of the east, memory stirs in the subconscious deep and with it pain.

Photo: Prof Oza.

MORNING GLORY



The walls of the hut are made of mud and inside its one room it is doubtless dirty and dreary and dark too. But the golden sunlight plays outside. Under its touch even the mud wall brightens. Even the shadow pattern of the jagged rafter ends take on a queer halo of beauty.

Photo: Mazher S. Master.

What says the brook running so softly exulting in the golden sunlight of the morn? What say the rippling leaves? What says the dozing breeze? Man and boy strain their ears to tune themselves to the symphony of nature's prayer.

Photo: Bhagwandas

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